The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

GOSSIP FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT—A LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION PARTY—TOO MANY "TOMS" IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FITZ JOHNISM IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS—DEMOCRATIC MICAWBERS FROM NEW-YORK FILLING THE SOFT SEATS—CROTON AQUEDUCT APPOINTMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 25, 1875.

The capital is to-day in that drowsy mood which all through the session has overtaken it at the end of every week, when the members of the Legislature and not a few of the prominent ministerial functionaries under the State Government take the opportunity of making a flying visit to their homes or to the Metropolis. During the Winter there have been a few of these gentlemen who have seldom left this quiet city, even during these hebdomadal recesses in the routine of legislative business, among them being Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Senators Wood, Cole, and Kellogg, Assemblymen Alvord, Davis, Willard Johnson, Gallagher, and others. The Tammany delegation, of course, always leaves the city, and goes to "Gotham" to see the "Boss," or rather the "Bosses," since Mayor Wickham opened his offices to Saturday legislative levees, in opposition to Mr. Kelly's "school" at the Wigwam. This week quite a number of members, including several Democrats and Republicans of the New-York delegation, making in all a party of some forty gentlemen, remained over to participate in a Sunday excursion tour some forty miles down the river. This entertainment, which has been indulged in for several years past on the opening of navigation, is given by Capt. Frank W. Vosburgh, member from Albany County, who has placed the steamer Carrie at the disposal of the party. A "country" dinner at some small town on the river side is a feature of the programme which is looked forward to with eager anticipation.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

There is still no fixed opinion among members as to the time of final adjournment of the Legislature, though it is, of course, quite evident that it cannot be much longer delayed. The general impression is that it will be on or about the 5th or 7th day of May, though there are a great many wagers of Spring hats pending that the Legislature will not adjourn before Friday, May 14. Indeed, there does not appear to be any great anxiety on the part of either house to get away. Members of both houses talk of adjournment, and Senators say, "Oh! we can do up all we have to do in a week if necessary," while Assemblymen exclaim, "Why, you know we are already ahead of the Senate with our work, and we can finish in a few days at any time." The difference is that the Senate will never bother itself with a great deal of the work on which the House claims to be so far "ahead," and if it comes down to actual questions of public business—the framing, modifying, and passage of general laws, one house is about as far along as the other, and neither of them has by any means completed its work. The Senate can, of course, afford to be comparatively indifferent on the subject, as, no matter how "long drawn out" or how unimportant the general results of the session may be, the Democratic majority will be the accountable side. There was no little discussion here last week from the standpoint of curious probabilities and possibilities as to the likelihood and effects of the Senate taking up the resolution for adjournment on Friday last and passing it. It was in the power of the Republican Senate to throw the Democratic State Government into a condition of complete chaos, and, from the Canal Ring point of view, no more demoralizing movement could have been contemplated or devised. It would have left the Governor without the power or prestige which the passage of the remedial laws in relation to canal affairs would bring to him, and it would most abruptly have terminated the functions of the Joint Legislative Committee on the canal system, besides throwing all the unfinished work of the two houses into almost inextricable confusion. Of couse the Governor would have issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, but the effects of the *coup* would be very demoralizing to his announced policy.

FITZ JOHN-ISM IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

In the absence of general news, and while gossip is so very prevalent to-day, both aboard the Carrie and ashore, it may be worth while to tell a little story of "home rule" which has been developed during the past week. A delegation of Westchester politicians was here last week trying to discovery who was Fitz John Porter's best man is Westchester County. It appears that quite recently there was a vacancy in the Superintendency of the Fourth Division of the Croton Aqueduct works. The position, though nominally worth $100 a month, is in fact worth something like $3,500 a year, and the Superintendent has control of the employment of some three or four hundred men at certain seasons of the year. As a political power in the Second Assembly District of Westchester—the division extending from Tarrytown to Yonkers—the position is highly important from the patronage which pertains to it. Of course the Democratic representatives of the county and district, among them being Congressman Odell, John B. Haskin, Assemblymen Scheiffelin and Sheil, E. D. Sutherland, and others, were of the opinion that if they are to be held accountable for the discipline of the county organization, and the keeping of the district inside the party traces, they should have been considered in making the appointment to fill this vacancy. Indeed, they had made up their minds about it, and there were two names submitted for the appointment, one of them Thomas Smith and the other Thomas Maher, both of Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Smith is an old-line Democrat of thirty years' standing, and has held office as Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and as Coroner for nine years. Maher is also an old adherent of the party, and while he has not perhaps such a long official record, he is said to be more high-toned socially. The Democracy of the Second District were especially anxious to control this appointment, because the district has been Republican, and only went the other way at the last election. The names of Maher and Smith were sent in, with proper vouchers and recommendations, to Commissioner Fitz John Porter, and he promised that he would "consider" them. About the middle of last week, however, another Thomas, in the shape of Gen. "Tom" Egan, turned up in Westchester, with the appointment in his breast pocket as Superintendent of the division. Egan is a political *Micawber*, who was once "ax-man" of the Department of Public Works when Tweed was the department. He was also a Collector or Assessor of Internal Revenue under Andy Johnson in "Tom" O'Callaghan's district, away up in Harlem, and also enjoyed a "soft snap" in the Custom-house under the Administration of the "policy" President. The Westchester magnates are struck dumb. They know now what "home rule" is as interpreted by the Tammany glossary, and there is every prospect of a row between the Toms of Westchester County, which will end as disastrously and decisively as did that historic and often quoted feline melee in Kilkenny, where, to judge by their surnames, not a few of these Toms may hail from. A delegation went down lately from Tarrytown and Yonkers to see Fitz John, and he shook hands with them blandly, and said, "Go and see Mr. Gumbleton." When Deputy Commissioner Gumbleton was called on, he was asked what influence had been brought to bear for "Tom" Egan which was stronger than that of Congressman Odell and the regular county organization in favor of either of the other Toms. Gumbleton smiled, as he smoothed down the velvet collar of his interrogator's Spring overcoat, and murmured confidentially, "Please, don't ask me that; but I assure you it was very strong."

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Since Egan, of New-York City, went up to the Fourth Division as Superintendent, another New-Yorker named Hart has been transplanted from Micawberdom to the superintendency of the Croton Aqueduct division extending from High Bridge to Yonkers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE AT MOODY AND SANKEY'S REVIVAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

LONDON, April 25.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings to-day were well attended. Among the distinguished persons present to-night were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kinnaird.

THE REPORT OF THE DEATH OF MARQUIS DE CAUX UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, April 25.—The report which was published yesterday by the *Standard*, in its special dispatch from St. Petersburg, that the Marquis de Caux had been killed in a duel, is wholly without foundation.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT DIVINE AND OF AN AGED PORTRAIT PAINTER.

LONDON, April 26—5 A. M.—The morning papers announce the deaths of Rev. William Selwyn, D. D., Chaplain to the Queen, aged sixty-nine years, and Henry W. Pickersgill, the portrait painter, in his ninety-fourth year.

CUSTOMS QUESTIONS.

RECENT DECISIONS BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON THE TARIFF AND THE DATE OF OPERATION OF THE LAST TARIFF ACT.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Treasury Department has made the following decisions:

Percussion caps are dutiable at forty per centum; copper spangles, silvered, forty-five per centum ad valorem, less ten per cent.; iron in blooms, at the rate of one cent and a half per pound, less ten per centum; imitation gems, consisting of Bohemian glass, colored and cut to represent various kinds of precious stones, forty per cent. ad valorem, less ten per cent. The fifth section of the act of March 3, 1875, providing for an increase of duties, excepts from such increase all goods, wares, or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875. This exception embraces all such goods, wares, or merchandise as were actually on board a vessel bound for the United States, the goods also being destined and shipped for the United States on or before said date. The actual bona fide clearance of the vessel from the foreign port will be held in all cases as fixing prima facie the date when the goods were actually on board such vessel, and when the date of clearance is not later than February 10, 1875, no other evidence of the fact need be required.

Models or samples capable of being used are dutiable. The free entry of samples is limited by the regulations of the department to such articles as have little or no commercial value, while models are exempt only when they cannot be fitted for use. Grain imported to be ground is subject to duty. Silk trimmings for dresses and their ornamentation are dutiable under the act affixing a duty at sixty per cent. ad valorem, they not properly being classified as embroideries. Ground plaster used as a fertilizer is dutiable.

Herring or other fish in barrels is not embraced in the act of February 8, 1875, which provides that "cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted tree of duty under any existing law or triaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of one cent and a half on each can or package, and when exceeding one quart, should be subject to an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart or fraction thereof."

In reply to the question, "Is a home port the same as a hailing port?" the department replies that it recognizes no place as the hailing port unless it is a port established by law.

Silk regalia for religious societies, whether of silk or other materials, continues duty free. Rubber pouches are dutiable at the rate of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and a reduction of ten per cent. Manufacturers of rubber and silk material are subjected to duty at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem.

An appellant of Charleston, S. C., on appeal states that his cargo of sugar, laden at Cardenas, Cuba, arrived at that port at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of March, at which time no information being received as to the enactment of the new rates. No demand was made for additional duties. Subsequently, a demand being made for additional duty, $659 in gold was paid under protest. The reply of the department is as follows: The question at issue is therefore only that embraced in the statement that information was not received either at the Custom-house or by the importer of the increased rates of duty imposed by the act above cited. This department has no authority to make an exception to the application of the law for the reason stated, nor has the applicant in this case ground for exception in the fact that the cargo arrived in the port on the morning of the 3d of March. By decision of the Attorney General, in accordance with various precedents in the rulings of the courts, it is held that the day on which the act was signed cannot be divided. An importation at any time during the 3d of March would be chargeable with the duties imposed by an act signed on that day. The decision of the Collector is affirmed.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Charles C. Simpson at West Levant, Penobscot County, Me.; Quincy B. Davis, Errol, Coos County, N. H.; Dean C. George, South Acworth, Sullivan County, N. H.; Noah B. Samson, West Dummerston, Windham County, Vt.; Edmund C. Forbes, Boylston, Worcester County, Mass.

New-York.—Office Established—North River, Warren County, Edwin H. Robles, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—George W. Glass, Barnard's Crossing, Monroe County; Daniel Gillett, Claryville, Sullivan County; William Bennett, East Homer, Cortland County; E. C. Macomber, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County; Holmes Wilsey, Hunter's Land, Schoharie County; William T. Baker, Lacona, Oswego County; John B. La Grange, McKownville, Albany County; George E. Gaige, Nelson, Madison County; Armand J. Lavand, New-Dorp, Richmond County; Robert P. Mosher, Pine Valley, Chemung County; Charles E. Montgomery, Randallsville, Madison County; David V. Schoonmaker, Wawarsing, Ulster County; Addison Wood, Wayne Four Corners, Steuben County.

New Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—E. G. Cone, Clifton, Passaic County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—George W. Gillespie, Oakwoods, Cecil County; Isaac Shaver, Union Meeting House, Baltimore County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Lewis Keller, at Bedminster, Bucks County; Amandus Stiffel, Blue Mountain, Northampton County; Jay White, Corydon, Warren County; James K. Scott, Crow's Mill, Greene County; William E. Stief, Johnsburg, Somerset County; John M. Ross, Lawrence, Washington County; William Adams, McIntyre, Lycoming County; James W. Hyett, McWilliamstown, Chester County; Daniel Grim, Olivet, Armstrong County; S. F. Ackley, Spring Hill, Bradford County; John J. Uncafer, Strongstown, Indiana County; Mrs. Elecia S. Perry, Wesleyville, Erie County.

WASHINGTON.

COTTON CLAIMS BEFORE THE COURT BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION—THE ROBERT W. AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS CASE—THE PROHIBITION AGAINST IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN EUROPE—BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Court of Claims will to-morrow take up the cases of Robert G. Johnson and others, for cotton seized in Mississippi during the rebellion to the value of nearly $4,000,000. Most of the cotton embraced in these claims was captured with the City of Vicksburg. Among the claims is one for a large amount, preferred by Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas. The Douglas claim was referred to the court by Congress for decision "according to law and the practice of that court in such cases and proceedings," and upon the law in the case Mr. Goforth, the Assistant Attorney General, holds that the reference of that claim does not give the court jurisdiction, the practice of the court having been not to entertain jurisdiction in cases not presented within two years after the close of the rebellion. These cotton cases will be continued by the court from day to day until disposed of.

THE EUROPEAN PROHIBITIONS AGAINST CERTAIN AMERICAN IMPORTS.

The Treasury Department has been officially notified by the Government of Greece that in consequence of the prevalence of a dangerous sickness among sheep and goats in that country, the importation of those animals is forbidden until the disease prevailing shall have disappeared. The importation of horses, cattle, and potatoes was forbidden by the German Government some time ago, and the interdiction is still in force. Spain has also issued a decree prohibiting the importation of potatoes into that kingdom from the United States, through fear of importing with them the Colorado potato-bug. The interdiction by the three countries named will not materially affect the export trade of the United States. Official statistics for last year show that no horses or cattle of any description were exported to those countries. Germany received last year from the United States less than six hundred bushels of potatoes, and Spain and Greece received no vegetables of any kind from us.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TRADE.

Official commercial statistics received from London show that the aggregate value of merchandise imported into Great Britain during the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, was £368,435,434, a falling off of £1,954,008 compared with the previous twelve months. The value of the raw cotton received from the United States during 1874 was £29,611,282, against £31,725,672 in 1873, and £26,098,667 in 1872. The wheat received from the United States during 1874 was valued at £14,178,791, and the wheat flour at £2,915,752. The total value of merchandise exported by Great Britain during the last calendar year was £239,436,207, against £255,164,603 during the previous twelve months, a falling off of £15,728,396. The exports to the United States of manufactures wholly of silk show an increase from £183,053 in 1873, to £242,005 in 1874; manufactures of silk and other materials decreased from £81,676 in 1873, to £61,342, in 1874, and ribbons of all kinds fell from £51,392 in 1873, to £24,020 in 1874. The value of woolen and worsted manufactures exported to the United States in 1874 was £4,022,196, against £5,138,914 the year previous, showing a falling off in that class of manufactures exported to the United States of about twenty per cent. as compared with 1873. The exportation of carpets to the United States last year reached 3,856,970 yards, valued at £673,282, against 5,005,741 yards in 1873, valued at £806,904, a falling off of nearly twenty-five per cent. The exportation of sheep and lambs' wool to the United States increased from £62,281 in 1873, to £82,052 in 1874. Comparing the increase of wool with the decrease in the exportation to the United States of manufactures of wool, it would imply that the decrease in the consumption in that class of British manufactures was caused by an increased consumption of the same class of goods of American manufacture. The aggregate decrease in the value of British exportations for 1874 in the articles and manufactures above named, compared with 1873, is £1,230,322, or over $6,000,000 in gold. During the same time we received from Great Britain for wheat alone £1,283,012 more than we received for the same product in 1873.

BRANCH MINTS.

It will be recollected that, during the last session of Congress, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities were heard before committees through their representatives with reference to the establishment of a mint in that section of the country. But no definite action was taken on the subject further than the passage of a resolution by the Senate requesting the President to ascertain what point in the Western States and Mississippi Valley possesses the best advantages for a mint for the coinage of silver, and that a report of the examination be made at the next session of Congress. In accordance with the resolution the President has assigned Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, to make the examination. He will do so in person during the coming Summer. The Director of the Mint has received specimens of Japanese coins, gold, silver, and bronze. They are elegantly executed, the dies having been made in the United States. The Japanese trade dollar is of equal weight and fineness with our own, but owing to the expense of brokerage it cannot be manufactured as cheaply, and therefore there is no apprehension that the circulation of the American trade dollar will be injured by that of Japan. All the mints have a fair stock of silver bullion on hand, enough to coin six millions of it, either in trade dollars or the smaller pieces. The mints will be run regularly throughout the year.

PERSONALS.

Senator Edmunds and family left Washington this evening for their home in Vermont. Senator Morrill, of Maine, has recovered from his late indisposition, and will start homeward to-morrow morning. Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, goes to New-York to-night on official business connected with proposals for furnishing Indian supplies.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims will meet, after some weeks adjournment, on Wednesday next. In the recess over 125 cases have been prepared for adjudication.

FLOOD IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.—The river at this point is higher than it has been for many years. The bottom lands are covered with water on both sides of the river as far as the eye can reach, and the water is still rising. The Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri River, and Omaha and North-western Railroad freight depots are entirely surrounded by water, and all the tracks, except mains, to the Union Pacific Railroad's shop-yard, are covered to a depth of from two to three feet. A heavy stream of water is pouring over the bottom, between the Union Pacific shops and the sand hills. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the shops and the smelting works. The water is also cutting away the great fill at the east approach to the bridge. A large number of men are at work endeavoring to stop it. The river is at a stand at Sioux City, twelve feet eight inches above low water mark.

VENETIAN GOSSIP.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND FRANCIS JOSEPH IN THE CITY OF THE LAGOONS—GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE—FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY—POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

Venice has been brought a good deal into notice lately by being made the scene of one or another ceremony of a civic or political character. One of the modern heroes of that city is Daniel Manin, who died in exile, and whose remains were received with extraordinary honors eight years ago, when they were brought from Paris to be reinterred in native soil. A monument, which has been several years in progress, has lately been dedicated, with processions, speeches, and other ceremonies, and the visits of Italians from many parts of the country. A new flutter of excitement has been produced by the meeting yesterday in the "City of the Lagoons," between Victor Emmanuel and Francis Joseph. The event has been magnified into unusual importance. It certainly has great moral value, for it is the final proof that old sores are healed, and what is more, that the King of Italy—outcast of Papal grace—has the full fellowship and sympathy of his "Apostolic Majesty," who has also sinned against Rome, but whom the Pope does not yet dare to cut off from the benefit of the sacraments. Venice is a city well suited for a scenic display, and a procession of hundreds of gondolas on the Grand Canal produces an effect which in kind cannot be equaled in any other city. The scene has been witnessed and described and represented in art a great many times, and is familiar to everybody who keeps the run of the novelties of the cities of the world. On this occasion the spectacle was of uncommon beauty and impressiveness, hearing the Austrian National Hymn played and sung by the crowd of spectators as a sign of welcome to the foreign Sovereign, whose rule was execrated with the banner and anthem which were its symbols. The period of two or three lustrums has wrought a marvelous change, and the principal value of such demonstrations as the present is found in the fact that they are sincere, for every interest of the two countries can be best promoted by friendly relations.

ROYALTY IN VENICE.

Victor Emmanuel carried with him to Venice nearly every member of his immediate family now in Italy, except his cousin, the Prince Carignano, kept away by illness. Even the family of the King formed by the morganatic marriage, was represented in the person of one of its members, who was presented to the imperial guest. The embraces, and hand-shakings and all sorts of loving kindness left nothing to be desired on that score. Francis Joseph kissed the Royal Princess Margarette, whose gentleness and delicate loveliness, make an appeal to the sympathies of all hearts. A ball in the royal palace, so rarely opened for similar *festas*, a military review, and a gala night at the theatre, with dining and renewed felicitations as the wine-cup circulated, made up the catalogue of in-door demonstrations of satisfaction and welcome to the old enemy, become the fast friend. The animation among the people outside, the illuminations and intermingling of Austrian and Italian flags, the shouts of applause, and the running to and fro over the bridges and in the narrow passages, with the dodging of gondolas and the hurry of all to get another glimpse of the King's guests, left no additional proof to be asked for of the cordiality and genuineness of the public feeling.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Venice had a conspicuous part—a part evidently assigned him by permission, if not by an express order from the Pope himself. However equivocal the position of the King of Italy may be, the Emperor of Austria is too important a personage—capable of being for the Vatican an agent of so much power—that such an occasion for compliments as this could not with policy be omitted. It is said already that plots are laid against Germany, in which it is hoped that sooner or later, Austria and Italy, with France and Spain, are to take part. No one knows, according to the political gossip of the moment, where we shall be landed in another twelvemonth.

TENDENCIES TOWARD NEW ALLIANCES.

The Prime Ministers of the two States have not let slip their opportunity, and we are told that Count Andrassy and Signor Minghetti have had long interviews with each other. More stress is generally laid by the public upon these visits of sovereigns and conversations of Ministers than the fact finally warrants. So much time is taken up with ceremonies and compliments that not much is left for political or any other very serious talk; and deep plans are not apt to be laid, nor is policy much modified. We have known for some time that Austria and Italy, on several important questions, are determined to act together. No new reason has yet presented itself to cause a change of purpose. The heterogeneous Austrian Empire has quite as much reason to fear that some part may be eaten up by the new German State as Italy ever had of being wholly devoured by the greed of the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty. Trieste is a flourishing seaport, and has a large number of Italian inhabitants. These now and then set their backs up and cry out to be annexed to the new Kingdom, which they declare to be the parent State. To the north there are 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 of German subjects of Austria, whose tendencies are equally strong to form part of the new imperial union.

The amount of self-laudation which the visit of the Emperor of Austria has given the occasion for is extraordinary, even in Italian newspapers. There is danger of being drowned in a sea of rhetoric. We are now at high water, but there is hope of getting safe to land when the tide ebbs. For our own part the situation is so very practical that we cannot find much poetry in it, and the wings of the fancy, instead of pluming themselves for any wild flights, are glued to the ribs. The half-empty national stomach, or another mode of phrasing it, the still decrepit condition of the national finances, is the weight which presses to the ground.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Colbert, a clerk, aged 25 years, committed suicide in Baltimore yesterday by hanging himself.

At a meeting of nail feeders, of Wheeling, West Va., on Saturday, it was decided that all the feeders in the different mills of the city should strike for three-fifths, and maintain the strike until the price demanded was granted and all the feeders taken back to their positions. The helpers' strike is still unsettled.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT NOT YET ENDED.

PREVALENCE OF THE OLD SLAVEHOLDING IDEAS ON LABOR—THE CONTROL OF LABOR THE SETTLED POLICY OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS—THE OLD PLANTATION SYSTEM OR A BARONIAL SYSTEM IN LIEU OF IT—WHAT REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN THE SOUTH WILL HAVE TO ENCOUNTER—NO PERMANENT PEACE UNDER BOURBON RULE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, April 22, 1875.

No intelligent man can remain long in the South and not learn that the "irrepressible conflict" has not wholly ended. It is a great mistake to suppose that the leaders of the slave power will not attempt to control the labor of the negro because slavery has been abolished. The name has been abolished, but not the thing.

THE TWO FORMS OF CIVILIZATION (?)

Before the war Southern statesmen represented the slave power, Northern statesmen represented the people. The attempt to disrupt the United States Government was not made because Mr. Lincoln was elected. That was but the occasion. The cause consisted in the incompatibility of the two systems of labor. Two forms of civilization (?) chrystallized about them. There were conflicting interests and antipathies instead of sympathies, and there were numerous occasions of strife. The question of the admission of Missouri presented perhaps the first occasion when a dissolution of the Union was seriously considered; the tariffs of 1824 and 1828 the second occasion; the exclusion of slavery from some of the Territories by the "Wilmot proviso" presented a third; the compromise measures of 1850 offered a fourth; the organization of the Republican Party and the large vote polled for Fremont in 1856 a fifth, and the election of Lincoln a sixth. These were the occasions, but the underlying cause was, as before stated, the incompatibility between the two systems of labor—free labor and slave labor. The same cause divided the churches, and "produced in the two sections different and opposite modes of construing the Constitution—different and opposite modes of considering our form of General Government." Republican statesmen believed that the United States was sovereign. Southern statesmen held that the States, separately, were sovereign. Northern statesmen believed that the laboring man should be as independent as the capitalist. Southern statesmen held that laboring men were, and ought to be, slaves.

THE MUD-SILL THEORY.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate, March 4, 1858, said: "But, Sir, the greatest strength of the South arises from the harmony of her political and social institutions. This harmony gives her a form of society the best in the world, and an extent of political freedom, combined with entire security, such as no other people ever enjoyed. * * * In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellec and but little skill. * * * Such a class you must have, or you will not have that other class which leads progress, civilization, and refinement. It constitutes the very mud-sill of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house with air as to build either the one or the other, except on this mud-sill. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand, a race inferior to her own, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for our purpose, and call them slaves. We are old-fashioned at the South yet. * * * I will not characterize that class at the North with that term, but you have it; it is there—it is everywhere. * * * The man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and take the best he can get for it; in short your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are essentially slaves. The difference between us is that our slaves are hired for life. * * * Yours are hired by the day." It will be remembered that Hon. A. H. Stephens said in the speech he delivered in this city in 1861: "The new Constitution has put at rest forever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists among us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the great rupture and present revolution."

THESE VIEWS STILL PREVALENT.

The views expressed by Senator Hammond and Mr. Stephens were undoubtedly entertained by a large majority of the educated and wealthy people of the South, and they did not surrender their opinions with their arms. In 1844 slavery divided the Methodist Church. Southern Methodists held that slavery was a divine institution. Northern Methodists believed that it was the "sum of all villainies." In 1874 the General Conference of the Methodist Church South declared that "the existence of slavery in the Southern States furnished an occasion with its connected questions fruitful of disturbance, and to this the division (of the Church) has been mainly attributed; the position of Southern Methodistism on that subject was scriptural; our opinions have undergone no change." The views expressed by these Southern Methodists are undoubtedly held by a majority of Southern Christians.

THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

The leaders of the slave power are laboring, and have for a long time labored, to unite the white voters in the Southern States in support of the Democratic Party, and a desperate effort will undoubtedly be made to give the Democratic candidate for President in 1876 the electoral vote of every Southern State. Kuklux Klans and White Leagues have been organized, and Republicans have been murdered for the purpose of crushing the Republican Party in the South. To that end the massacres in Louisiana, at Vicksburg, and in other places, were planned and executed. No man who has not taken an active part in a political campaign in a Southern State can fully realize what means the Democratic leaders here resort to to accomplish their purposes. It is important that Northern Republicans shall fully comprehend the purposes of these men, what they expect to gain by a Democratic victory in 1876, and how they carry elections. They believe that under Democratic rule, "the people" of the Southern States may regulate their own "domestic institutions" in their own way. Then they expect to control their own labor, and regulate their own industry. Senator Gordon recently said to a reporter of the Atlanta *Herald*: "The fourth point of cardinal importance that I should put in the (Democratic) platform (of 1876) is a return to the constitutional methods of government both in the State and in the nation. While we must yield to the General Government all the rights that it has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisions will give to it, we should insist upon the right of the States to manage for themselves their own internal affairs. Without this right were fully protected, and its maintenance guaranteed, I wouldn't give a cent for any victory." Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in a letter recently published in the Savannah *News*, says that "the coming great struggle" is to be "between Constitutionalism and Centralism in the United States," or, in other words, between State Rights and National Supremacy. Mr. Benjamin H. Hill explained why these Bourbon leaders are so anxious for State Rights when he said: "The first thing to be done is to secure home government for home affairs. This is our right and our necessity. We must get control of our own labor, and regulate our own industry. * * * With State Governments for State affairs, every other good will follow. Without this every evil is inevitable." Gov. Smith more fully explained their intentions when he said: "We may hold inviolate every law of the United States, and still so legislate upon our labor system as to retain our old plantation system, or, in lieu of that, establish a baronial one."

A MAJORITY OF THE INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS STILL DESIRE SLAVERY.

It is undoubtedly true that a majority of our educated and wealthy citizens still believe in slavery—that capital should control labor, and they intend that it shall. No one can truthfully deny that Senator Hammond and Mr. Stephens expressed the views of these men upon the labor question before the war. Mr. Stephens, Ben. Hill, Gov. Smith, and Senator Gordon as truly represent them now. It is an error to suppose that because the war is over the contest has ended. Republican leaders in the South must boldly meet and oppose, step by step, the able and desperate men who inaugurated the rebellion and fought to establish a Government built upon slavery.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT NOT ENDED.

It is, however, believed that a large minority, perhaps a majority, of our white citizens deprecate the means resorted to by the unscrupulous leaders of the slave power to crush out Republicanism here, but they undoubtedly watch the preparations being made for the next Presidential campaign with as much interest as they did a great battle during the war. They would not, however, give a cent for a Democratic victory unless the right to manage their own internal affairs in their own way is fully guaranteed to them; that, without violating any law of the United States, they may retain the old plantation system, or, in lieu of that, establish a baronial one. The truth is, the "irrepressible conflict" has not ended, and the sooner the American people fully realize it, the sooner we shall have peace. But the contest has been transferred to Southern soil. It is not true that all who believe in slavery are scoundrels. Many of our best citizens who are devoted Christians held and now hold that it was a divine institution. They are wrong, it is true; but they are honestly wrong. The opinions of these men upon this subject may be changed by argument and experience. They cannot be by denunciation. As I said in a former letter, the leaders of the slave power "must be fought face to face before their own people. The party of freedom must be firmly planted in every Southern State if public opinion here is to be changed, and the masses educated and elevated. It will take years of hard labor to accomplish this, and it will cost much blood. It will require leaders of courage and ability, thoroughly imbued with the ideas that have made the North great and prosperous; men who are willing to risk their lives, if necessary, in the advocacy of the cause, and they must have the confidence and support of the Republican statesmen of the country." Parties in the Southern States should not be divided on the "color line." The leaders of the Republican Party should labor to unite all the progressive elements, and make a bold, vigorous fight against Bourbonism. The people should be convinced that free labor is better for the South than slave labor, and that universal education is better than ignorance. It is a noble cause, and there are men here who fully realize its importance—men who are able and willing to lead the party of progress, no matter what obstacles may interpose.

A GEORGIA REPUBLICAN.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—7:30 P. M.—The barometer has risen, with generally clear and warmer weather, northerly to westerly winds in New England, the Middle States, and lower lake region. Clear or fair weather continues in the district east of the Mississippi River, with light, variable winds and slight changes in temperature. Generally cloudy weather prevails in the Missouri Valley and South-west. The barometer is highest in the upper lake region and lower off the New-England coast. The rivers have risen at Omaha and Leavenworth and fallen at Memphis and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, no decided change in temperature, stationary or rising barometer, and northerly to westerly winds, except on the South Atlantic coast.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, and local rains, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and slowly falling barometer during Monday.

For the lake region cool and partly cloudy weather, with east to south winds and high barometer during the night, followed by threatening and warmer weather in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, with higher temperature, variable winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer.

The Lower Missouri River will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from New-York to Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	44°	32°	3:30 P. M.	40°	54°
6 A. M.	43°	36°	6 P. M.	39°	51°
9 A. M.	40°	42°	9 P. M.	38°	45°
12 M.	37°	47°	12 P. M.	35°	42°

Average temperature yesterday.......43⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......39½°

THE STORM.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—A heavy gale, with snow, prevailed here last night. To-day was clear and pleasant.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 25.—A heavy gale of wind, accompanied by rain, prevailed here last night. Telegraph poles were torn down between Yonkers and New-York. South of Peekskill it rained heavily.

A SUSPECTED MURDER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 25.—The body of Patrick Moran, who mysteriously disappeared from the town of Lagrange, about three weeks ago, was found to-day in Pelton's Pond in this city. There were two cuts on the crown of his head, which leads to the supposition of foul play. An investigation will be commenced to-morrow.

FAREWELL SERMONS.

PROVIDENCE, April 25.—Rev. E. H. Capen, President elect of Tufts College, preached his farewell discourse as Pastor of the First Universalist Church here to-day. Rev. J. Mariner, called to a pastorate in Auburn, Me., also preached his farewell sermon here to-day.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE SOURCES AND USES OF SUFFERING.

PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE NOT FOR THEIR SUFFERINGS, BUT FOR THE USES TO WHICH THEY PUT THEM—THE TEACHING OF THE NEW TESTAMENT REGARDING SORROW—IT WORKS TOWARD LIFE THROUGH FOUR STAGES—THE NOBILITY AND HEROISM OF SUFFERING—FELLOWSHIP WITH CHRIST—ONE HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS TO ENTER NEXT SUNDAY.

There was not so great a crowd waiting outside of Plymouth Church for a chance to get in yesterday as was usual during the examination of the great defendant, but inside there was the customary jam. On the right of the platform stood an octagonal wooden pot filled with several varieties of huge white lilies, and on the pastor's table was a long slender double glass vase crowned with a mass of gay colored orchids, scarlet, purple, orange, and white, and a profusion of deep red passion flowers. The base of the vase was surrounded by a wreath composed of yellow tea-roses, blue violets, and scarlet tulips. Lying prone on the table was a present from a lady member of the congregation, a large bouquet of the now famous trailing arbutus, "my favorite flower," as Mr. Beecher said subsequently, with a smile to THE TIMES reporter. Mr. Beecher arrived promptly on time enwrapped in his great cloak. He looked rested and placid, and in the best possible physical trim. After glancing through the papers that awaited his coming, and searching the hymn-book, he stood up and suggested to Mr. Camp the opening hymn. Then advancing to where the reporters were seated he threw them two hymn-books. In a few minutes the choir arose and chanted:

"The marv'lous work behold amazed!"

Miss Lasar being the soloist. This ended, Mr. Beecher cast off his cloak, and, advancing to the reading-desk, said, "Let us invoke the Divine blessing. Oh God, draw near to us this morning. Flood us with Thy inward light, as the earth is flooded with the blessed light of the sun, before which all darkness flees away and hides itself. Grant us as the sum total of all blessings, Thyself. Give us a consciousness of a sweet relationship that will tie us to Thee. Grant that the services we are about to perform, the effort of instruction we are about to make, may be acceptable, and, though poor, may be pleasing in Thy sight. We ask it in the name of the Beloved. Amen." He then read the seventh chapter of the second letter of Paul to the Corinthians, which contains the following suggestive phrase:

* * * We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have defrauded no man. * * * Great is my boldness of speech toward you, great is my glorying of you. I am filled with comfort; I am exceeding joyful in all our tribulation. For when we were come into Macedonia our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side. Without were fightings, within were fears. Nevertheless, God that comforteth those that are cast down comforted us * * * by the consolation of your earnest desire, your mourning, your fervent mind toward me. * * * For though I made you sorry with a letter, I do not repent, though I did repent, for I perceive that the same epistle hath made you sorry, though it were but for a season. Now I rejoice not that ye were made sorry * * * for ye were made sorry after a godly manner, that ye might receive damage by us in nothing. For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation, not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death. For behold this self same thing that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you; yea, what clearing of yourselves; yea, what indignation; yea, what fear; yea, what vehement desire; yea, what zeal; yea, what revenge! In all things ye have approved yourselves to be clear in this matter. Wherefore, though I wrote unto you I did it not for his cause that had done the wrong, nor for his cause that suffered wrong. * * * I rejoice, therefore, that I have confidence in you in all things.

The congregation then sang the 705th hymn, commencing:

Not to the terrors of the Lord,
  The tempest, fire and smoke:
Not to the thunder of that word
  Which God on Sinai spoke.

After which Mr. Beecher arose again and delivered the long prayer, in the course of which he said: How easy, Oh God! Thou hast made it for us to come near Thee; Thou who hast made the day and the sunlight and the blossoming earth! Thou who dost own the whole, who hast stamped Thyself upon all the works of creation, hast taught us in looking upon the bird, and the flower, and the sunlight, and the rock, and the sea to associate them with Thy name. How easily out of our very senses we are able to rise up to Thee! Because Thou hast called Thyself such names, and hast placed Thyself in such relations that are most familiar to us. Thou art our Father, the Church is a household, and we are all brethren. Thou has taught us that Thou hast worked according to a given law, and in all the relations of life we still have something within the range of our understanding from which we can glance easily to Thee. Thou art more than we know; no human justice is a fit emblem of Thy justice; no human love is capable of acting as a measure for the love of God. Our knowledge of Thee comes only from our experience of Thee. Thou art better, nobler, more joyful than the soul can behold Thee. When we gather together all we know of Thee, and frame it divinely, we know as little of Thee as one looking through a telescope. He sees a little, but much more is hidden. Oh, what joy there is in Thy coming! Oh what treasures are in store for the soul when it will be free to understand and to be forever with its Lord! Blessed be the Lord for all the treasures that are hidden in Thy name. We beseech Thee that we may not sin by likening Thee to the things that are poor and mean on earth. May we constantly aggrandize our thoughts of God in the war of the universe, where Thy light is driving further and further away all darkness, and Thy love is driving further and further away all cruelty and suffering. May we rejoice, not in our strength, or our skill, or our learning, but in this, that we are joint heirs with Christ. What hast Thou that is not Thy Son's? What has Jesus Christ that is not ours? What more can human mind ask or comprehend? O God! we adore Thee. We sometimes almost fear lest we are selfish, because we rejoice so much in what we have in Thee. Give us such feelings that we may rise above all common inspirations, in order that we may have a perfected life. Is there anything that can befall Thy people that Thou hast not medicine for and relief? Grant that we may accept whatever may be imposed upon us; that God, in our present condition, may prove a fortress, a tower, a strong defense, a shield and a buckler against temptation and trial and sorrow, especially to those who seem to themselves to be sitting in the shadow of the valley of death. Grant that those who are placed in circumstances of perplexity, of exquisite care and trouble of heart, may find in Thee the sympathy that Thou manifested while on earth. What one was so low, so degraded, so vile, so despised that she could not come to Thee? Oh! why should any hold themselves away from such a Saviour? Grant that such as have gone wrong and are wrong may not add to their sin the doubting of Thy mercy. Grant that such as have burdens, whose armor may be heavy—that, like good soldiers, they may not lie down with weariness, but, having done all, may still stand. Grant that such as are liable to be misled may find the right path. Grant that wrath and evil surmising and adverse clamors may cease, and that the birds may sing in their hearts, for the time of the singing of birds has come. Prayer was offered for the President, for all in public authority, for legislators now sitting, for Magistrates, for strangers, for the people of the United States and for the nations of the earth, that they may begin to love each other and cease bickering and quarreling.

A collection was then taken up for the American Seamen's Friend Society, and Mr. Beecher announced that his pulpit would be occupied in the evening by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the First Presbyterian Church. The morning prayer-meetings will be continued next week, and at the close of the Friday evening prayer-meeting the monthly business meeting of the church will be held, when baptism by immersion will be given to as many as desire it. Mr. Beecher then said: I have not quite so much confidence that another request I am about to make will be so cheerfully conceded, though I hope it will. You all know that the first Sabbath in May is one of our anniversaries, and that it has always been a most joyful anniversary. This one coming will not be an exception, although the past year has been one of trial by fire and flood. The Lord has come nearer during that period to us, although nothing has been said, and no extraordinary efforts have been made. An evidence of the Lord's quickening among us lies in the fact that over 100 new members have applied for admission since our last reception. I should not mention this in connection with current events, except to show that the influence of the Lord and Master instead of driving applicants off from us, as there was too much reason to fear, has, on the contrary, driven an unusual number to unite with us, and there are more behind coming into communion with us." He then requested that the owners of the three front rows of pews should on next Sunday give up their seats for the use of the new members, and quarter themselves upon their neighbors. "My own pew," he said, "is in one of the three front rows, and I am greatly helped in my disinterestedness by the fact that I never sit in it. [Laughter.] From higher motives you can imitate my example. It will show that the preaching in this house has not been such as to make people selfish or self-indulgent." Mr. Beecher then read the list of 100 names of persons who will join Plymouth Church next Sunday, seventy-four of them by profession of faith. One man has a letter from London, England, and several from the churches of Rev. Drs. Cuyler and Budington. The 725th hymn was sung, commencing:

"How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord."

When the congregation had resumed their seats, Mr. Beecher stepped forward and gave as his text Second Corinthians i., 3-4.

"Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort:

Who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

"The fifth, too," said Mr. Beecher:

"For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ."

"And the seventh chapter, tenth verse:"

"For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of, but the sorrow of the world worketh death."

There are not two kinds of sorrow, said Mr. Beecher, one of which is in its own nature malignant and deadly, and the other in its separate nature wholesome and spirit nourishing. It is the same sorrow, but treated in one way it becomes deadly, and in another wholesome. The one insoluble mystery of human life is the fact of universal suffering. For that there has never been given any solution, and it does not appear as if there ever could be any. The reasons lie so far back apparently from the sources of knowledge, that God only can reveal them, and it is only when we are lifted to a higher sphere that we will be able to understand them. I know that it has been solved by saying that suffering comes from a violation of law, and is meant to keep men within the law, but that does not touch the question: How could an all-wise and beneficent Creator have put men in a situation to violate the law and require a tendency to suffering to keep them from it, a tendency that is organic? Why was man organically made to suffer? It has been said that suffering was intended to work the greatest good to the greatest number. You may believe in that, but it does not touch the question: Why the system of moral government should centre on a moral benevolence whose central illustration is a Saviour suffering rather than that others should suffer? Why suffering is organically a very part of that system? For what man ever lived, or ever shall live, who is free from suffering? No answer seems possible except that which Paul gave, and that is rather a mouth-stopper than an argument. There are a great many answers that shut a man up, but do not explain anything. Paul, in the ninth Romans, represents an objector saying: "Why doth He yet find fault, for who hath resisted His will?" To this Paul answers: "Nay, but, O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to Him that formed it, why has Thou made me thus? Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor, and another unto dishonor?" There is only fairness in that question, and that is perfectly fair. It is conclusive, and was so intended to be, but it has been greatly overlapped and misconstrued by theologians. There is one point where all are stopped: Why did God make the world as He made it? Why did He make some folks black and other folks white? Why did He make some things sour and other things sweet? Why did He introduce sourness into the world anyhow? Why were men made bipedal instead of quadrupedal? Why were some constitutions created sharp and others blunt? As we don't know how beings are framed, we have no right to argue upon their tendencies, and reason back to the necessary causes of why they were so fashioned. A little child goes into its father's pottery, where the great wheel is whirring. Presently the father takes a lump of blue clay and slaps it on the wheel and turns out a common bowl. Then he slaps on another lump of the same clay and fashions an exquisite pitcher. The child asks, "Why, pa, have you made a common bowl of one piece and a splendid pitcher of the other?" The father answers, "Because I had a mind to." Perhaps he does not know any better reason. The difference is that the potter can talk with his child, but God cannot talk to us. When we question as to the why of things we get beyond our depth, and our questions all come back to us unsatisfied.

The sources and uses of suffering may be sought, however. In the first place we are accustomed to generalize too much. What is true of certain specific kinds of suffering is not true of all kinds, moral character is so different. Man is constituted with a tendency toward suffering by birthright. The sins of the father and mother are visited upon the child —not technical sin as we understand it, but certain habits and tendencies are transmitted. If a child comes into the world with a malformation you can never make a gymnast of him. If it is deficient in intellect it will never stand on a par with other men. If a man be born so that his heritable composition is abnormal, he will suffer, not on account of any sin of his own, but on account of the great law that carries over the sins and the good and bad qualities of one generation to another—which is, in other words, the motive for right living and the plea for good living. He that corrupts his physical frame, or his moral constitution, transmits the consequent evils down the generations. He that manhoods himself becomes a benefactor of nations yet unborn. His manhood becomes in an organic sense transmissible. Who has sinned—this man or his parents—that he was born blind? Neither, but that the works of God might be made manifest. Any fair analysis must take into consideration that persons are not responsible for their sufferings, but they are responsible for what uses they put them to. I have noticed that all suffering lies in the nervous system. The muscles do not suffer, except through the nerves that run through them; the veins do not suffer; it is the nerves that encircle their outer surface. Without nerves there would be no more feeling than exists in a tortoise shell. There are different qualities of nerves. Some are born with nervous, morbid qualities, and all things that fall upon them make them suffer, while others are so well constituted that those things that are excruciating to the first class are food to them. We are to discriminate between the persons of the first class and the others. So one great cause of suffering is the construction into which persons are commonly born. A second cause is our own voluntary actions. This includes the large amount of bodily suffering that comes from violating the moral laws on account of pride, vanity, selfishness, or kindred reasons. Many of our most acute sufferings, if pride would go down, would cease. Pride will throw a pall over the universe to those who indulge in it. This misusing of one's faculties and not rightly using the world outside and in, is what I call the sphere of voluntary suffering. The third kind of suffering is that which is inflicted upon us, other than hereditary suffering. This arises first from a man's social connections. The most genuine of sufferings is that felt among amiable persons which naturally springs from their social liabilities. It is not safe to have some friends. It involves a double liability. You suffer not only for yourself but for him. He is not a friend who fans you in the Summer time, and draws just as much wind, with each backward motion, to himself as he wafts to you. [Laughter.] He is a friend who warps himself into you; who stands by you gladly in joy, and in trouble more gladly. The man who stands by me in joy and abandons me in sorrow, I look upon as a parasite. You can't marry and have children without making yourself liable to the cares and burdens of the household, and if bankruptcy come, you have added to your personal sorrow grief for the inconveniences that will come to those you love, your wife and little ones. So a man, not only out of his own joy or sorrow, weeps and rejoices, but out of the weeping or rejoicing of those about him. Those sufferings are by far the largest and noblest of any so far mentioned, on account of their connection with other people. In this world, where so seldom are all friends wise and where so many are imperfect, those who attempt to carry each other's burdens are liable to a great amount of suffering. Civil organization—that which belongs to kingdoms and that which belongs to commonwealths—has its dividend of suffering in each man's experience. Thus in the great war that spread its murky shadow over all this broad land how many thousands and hundreds of thousands suffered grievously through no fault of their own, but in participation with the commonwealth! The commonwealth treasures you up; every day it is silently pouring innumerable blessings upon your heads, but now and then every citizen has to take his share, his dividend if I may call it so, of suffering on account of the commonwealth. The suffering of the war was not confined to the dead of the battle-field. The drops that fell on the hearthstone spoke of worse suffering than the drops of blood that were shed. Not they that fell haply in the defense of the Union and became glorified by their sacrifice in behalf of duty, suffered alone. They who lived suffered more through their social and civic relations.

So we have springing up all these various sources of suffering—sufferings from ancestral connection, of our self-infliction, those that are inflicted by others, and from social and civic relations. Now, it is Christianity alone that grapples with this superior element of human experience, and makes it partake of the character of a blessing. You may burn your Bibles if you will, and bring scientists and philosophers to ridicule its teachings as absurd, but I tell you that it is the only book that takes universal suffering and throws it into such a light as to teach men to profit by it. Such a book can never be lost to the world. Give me a medicine that I know will relieve pain, and you may bring every school of physicians to denounce it as worthless and empirical. Let me know that it will surely stop pain from previous experience, and all the schools in the world cannot stop me from taking it. I will have it in spite of them. The reason that the Word of Christ is destined to hold its influence for all time is not because it has a church to back it up, not because it has an able ministry, but because it alone grapples with that fundamental mystery of human life. Other books may give you stoical maxims, but it looks the question squarely in the face; it tells the world how suffering can be turned to the highest account, how it can make men joyful. To me it is no small thing to think that Christ is God, and I will to the end of my life attempt to persuade men to believe as I do. If a man cannot believe with me I will still receive him into my communion, but it is my personal faith, and when I give up Christ as God I give up everything.

Any reasoning that takes away His Lordship puts me where Mary was when she exclaimed "Where is my Lord! He was here and He has gone. They have taken Him away." This fact alone is precious that Jesus the very God came down from heaven into a world, organically created to suffer, to be Himself a sufferer, and that when it was said that all creation groans with pain, that didn't exclude the Creator. The fact is that Christianity is based on the suffering of Christ and it teaches men how to suffer, not that they may be healed—it teaches them to suffer, not that the sufferings may be cast out—but that they may be kept in and become fruitful of rejoicing. When the heaven is black with storm and the sun is hid, how hideous are the rolling clouds, but when the clouds are moving on, and the sun gets a full stroke at them, making them glow with all colors from the deepest to the faintest, where are the castellated battlements so beautiful; what in the earth or sky is there so magnificent? So when suffering falls on man without the light of Christ, how leaden, how dark the clouds look; but when illumined by heavenly love and hope, how exquisitely beautiful, how fit for rejoicing! Thus it is with human life when sorrows are heavy, but let old age come and look back. Though the past may seem grievous, there is the consolation that it has worked itself out into righteousness. While Christian men are growing in suffering, out of it they ought to be able to say, "I rejoice."

Let us look into this a little. The proper use of sorrow for the loss of riches or grandeur is taught in the New Testament. In Seneca and the other philosophers we find stoic maxims, but we don't see any grappling with the fact or central principle. In Christianity alone we find that. In the seventh chapter, tenth verse—I remember my text for a wonder—we are told that suffering works in two ways; one, the way of death, and the other the way of life. A man may go either way. Let us see what that means. It teaches that sorrow is Divine; that whatever may be its source, it has a Divine element in it. When the Master sent His disciples out into the world He gave them a pearl necklace, the pearls strung thereon being the beatitudes. Never were such pearls seen before, and the largest was, "Blessed are they that mourn." The condition of mourning is, therefore, a condition of benediction. In order to get a clasp large and beautiful enough for the necklace, Christ took the command, "Rejoice, ye that are persecuted." The unfortunate in life, those whom society kicks out, whom the good and nice people despise, those who can say with the Apostles that they feel as though they had sloughed off some huge sore on the human system, the washings and offscourings of the world—these are told to rejoice. Was there ever such ridicule of human life as to tell men of that condition to be happy? Yet there is nothing deeper and truer than this saying of Christ.

Anything that tends to put away sorrow tends to strengthen the animal qualities. He who avoids sorrow does it at the expense of his higher faculties. A great many do it—those whom I would call snug men, who have their senses about them. When they go to a place they are careful not to give way to generosity. They seek the church that has the most respectable people in it. They do not wish to be prominent in the councils, for that would involve too much labor. They do not lead in discussion lest it bring unpopularity. It requires a great deal of care and trouble to get married, so they don't. They have the same thought that a needle has to get through the cloth smoothly, [laughter,] and they are worth about as much as a needle, sharp at one end and blunt at the other and cold all through. [Renewed laughter.] They are constantly resorting to dodges to keep themselves smooth and velvety. That's their only idea. What sort of a man is that? What would you think of him if he should be yourself? [Laughter.] It is no laughing matter. If many of you could see yourselves as you see your neighbors you would heartily despise yourselves. [Renewed laughter.] Such men get along by sacrificing every element of magnanimity in their natures by sneaking through life, by rolling themselves up in leaves like the rose-slugs. They are content to be immaculate negatives. Such avoidance of suffering works death and damnation. You turn up your nose at the poor wretch wallowing in the gutter. I would rather take the drunkard's chance than that of one of those cool, impeccable icicles. Many a drunkard has been brought to his condition by goodness of heart. Many respectable men are worse than drunkards. He that saveth his life in that way loseth it. When men refuse all education of their higher nature; when they refuse to let suffering work for the subsidence of the animal in them, theirs is death. Many men do not grow humble through suffering. They should yield up their pride and they refuse to do it. Such men suffering only hardens. It bakes them as crockery is baked in a potter's furnace. When suffering makes men bitter, quarrelsome, cowardly, despairing, it works preeminently toward death. The most piteous thing in sickness is the want of tone it imparts to the sufferer. It is piteous to see the man who had a great, strong voice, whining, (imitating,) "Please to shut that window." That is physical weakness. He can't help the feeling. Yet I cannot bear to go into a sick chamber on that account, though I can bear anything when it is my duty to. Nothing can interpret how pitiful it is when a father or mother through old age becomes so weak, so childish, that sight is lost of what they have been. That is why I don't want to be an old man. That is why I pray that I may die in the harness while I am still strong and vigorous. My father, who was a second David, lived through many years—too many. He fell into his second childhood, and I had to look a good way back to find my father. It was very pitiful, but it was not his fault. If such a case is pitiful, how much more is it when you see a man who has no such excuse, no such weakness, who is in the midst of life and health, give way. He has been scraping and scraping until he has accumulated a little hill of gold. Along comes commercial thievery, bankruptcy, or some such thing and hits it a lick and over it goes. [Laughter.] See him halt and walk lame. It is as though a soldier on the field of battle should have the skin of his hand grazed by a bullet and should run about crying, "Oh! oh! I am wounded; quick, carry me to the hospital." [Laughter.] Man often suffers from pains which he should be ashamed to tell. Do you require that your mirror shall be just ten feet high and four feet square? Is cane bottom too hard for you, and must you have plush? Is it necessary that there should be a piano in the house for the girls to drum on? [Laughter.] Have them all if you can, but when you are stripped of them by the providence of God, be as good corn is—when you strip off husk after husk you arrive at the corn. That is the best part—that is what the whole was made for. [Laughter.] How men sneak along! How poor and mean is manhood where there is not faith! A man who forgets the Father—what manhood is that! How straight down to murderous death is that! At the first moment of sorrow, involving his affections, a man may be allowed to give way for an instant. Christ shed tears. There is the charter for those who weep. Just beyond was the resurrection, and He knew it; yet He wept. But no man should allow himself to be ground up by sorrow.

Sorrow works toward life through four stages, and these are: Reformation, patience, endurance, and fortitude. "All men are born free and equal." Pah! You might as well say that all timber had just the same resisting power. A civil engineer takes a stick of oak, of spruce, of pine, of beech, of maple, and he tries, by straining, what their breaking power is, or, by weights, what is their crushing point. He finds that they vary in a very wide scale. Some men break easily, and some are very hard indeed to break; and when suffering comes to men from wrong doing, the question is how long before they ought to stop. If a man suffers from drinking and buries his sufferings in the cup, he is going unto death; but if he is told to stop, and says "I will stop," he is on the good road. After he cuts the drink off, down goes his spirit. He says, "I have lost my character, my business, my place, and I can't get them back. I want to reform, and I am met with coldness and am repulsed." This seems to be just the time when God's thunders hang heaviest over men. Nevertheless, he won't give up. There comes to him the balm of woman's love for the fallen, than which there is nothing more pitiable, nothing diviner in the world. She whose heart has been trampled over as if it were a macadamized road, (beating the desk,) she holds him steadfast until some faint hope beams into his soul. Oh! may God's kindest thoughts reward those who thus help the needy. Now he is saved. As the tree grows new bark over the old gashes in its trunk, so he heals the gashes that his sin has wrought in him, and from patience he passes to fortitude. That is one of the kinds of sorrow that tend toward salvation. When a man says that his happiness consists in money, and he is balked in accumulating riches, care should be taken to teach him that there are other ways in which to be happy. When a man sets his heart on political promotion and is tripped, and whines that life is a blank, and all that sort of thing, he should be taught to seek happiness in some other direction. When sorrow so works as to broaden life, then it works toward salvation.

One step higher we come to nobility of suffering, and then to heroism. Where a man has turned sorrow to good account and can say, "Thank God that I have suffered. I never had such pity for suffering men before. I have learned now how to comfort folks who need comfort. I didn't know what a great under-class of struggling, needful men there were until God plunged me in among them. Shall I, who learned so much from suffering, not distribute my comfort around like the Master?" he has a text from which he can preach a sermon of consolation. "I have been made wise and tender so that I can take hold of those who are despondent and lift them up." So, Paul's saying "I rejoice because I suffer" is language that appears strange to men who do not know it. It is wondrous—it is divine. Do you recollect the story of the young physician who, in the time of plague, arranged all his affairs—he had brilliant prospects—and took the care of a plague-stricken patient until he himself was seized. Then taking his watch and note-book, he marked down, stage by stage, the progress of the disease up to a point at which he could no longer hold the pen. Then he died. He did this that he might leave, through his suffering, knowledge that would save the lives of millions of men. Do you understand that? Yes, let us hope that there are still enough ingenuous natures to realyze and appreciate the heroism of that man's deed. Do you recollect that other story of a man who went through all his life in humble circumstances, toiling and hoarding until he became known as a miser, and was jeered at and despised? He was no miser, however. He had an end in view. The poor of his city suffered greatly for want of water. His object in amassing money was to build an aqueduct from the distant hills to provide the town with water. He died and bequeathed all the treasure he had accumulated to that purpose. He suffered poverty and humiliation without a murmer, that his fellow-citizens might not suffer from thirst. Is not the education of these examples worthy of the consideration of every man? Don't look upon your sufferings. Rejoice that you are accounted worthy to suffer in order to relieve others.

There is one step higher which some men may take—a fellowship of suffering with Christ. We all rejoice at being made conformable to the throne, but how many think of being joined with Christ in His relation to the suffering of the world? Not by sickness or trouble of our own, or of those immediately around us; but, as the globe was delivered by His own suffering, so we too should rise to such a sympathy as to suffer with Him. Our life, like His, should be given to the world, our hearts should be pierced by the ills that pierce the human heart, our tears should fall with the tears of the sorrowing race. This is the highest reach of suffering. I commend to you, not a few trite maxims to dodge suffering by—not a few stoic sayings to enable you to endure sorrow, but the example of Christ—how to manage to make rich your higher powers at the expense of your lower natures, to become a benefactor to the race, to bring yourselves in sympathy with Christ.

Mr. Beecher prayed for the purposes elucidated in his sermon. The 729th hymn was then sung, beginning:

Oh! how happy are they
Who the Saviour obey.

After benediction Mr. Beecher resumed his cloak, and snatching up the bouquet of trailing arbutus, hurried down the steps to meet a crowd of his parishioners who had come forward to shake hands with and offer him words of cheer and congratulation.

LOUISIANA.

SIGNS OF RETURNING PROSPERITY—THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY SHOWING INCREASED ENERGY—THE EADS MISSISSIPPI SCHEME—A GREAT LAND PROJECT —IMMIGRATION OF FARMERS TO BE ENCOURAGED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

Now that the excitement connected with the political movements in this State has passed away with the acceptance of the Wheeler compromise, the whole business community are resolved to do all in their power for accomplishing any enterprise connected with the well being and prosperity of the people, among which is considered the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The large amount of money which it is supposed will be disbursed in connection with the jetty scheme will doubtless bring to this city a large amount and increase of capital and merchandise, and give an impetus to the trade and commerce of this metropolis.

All danger from the apprehended overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries in this State has passed away, and a cheerful feeling pervades the agricultural communities in regard to the crops which have been planted. The cotton, sugar, and corn are coming forward rapidly, and should the season prove favorable, it is said there will be an increase in the harvest beyond that of several years past. If it were possible for the large quantity of unoccupied land in this State to be placed in the hands of practical farmers, either foreign or native, there is no doubt but Louisiana could be made one of the richest in the Union in point of agricultural products.

In connection with this subject it is stated that if the present political compromise shall prove to be an abiding and peaceful one, a foreign company, with a capital of $20,000,000, has been organized for the purpose of investing in Louisiana land, and of pursuing agriculture as a science. It is proposed to secure the latest and most improved labor-saving machinery, use horse or steam-power in lieu of manual labor, and thus avoid the troubles incident to the employment of so many laborers as are now required for the tilling of the soil. An agent of this organization is said to be here now to obtain from the Legislature the passage of an act to authorize foreigners to hold real estate. If this can be done a purchase will be made somewhere north of the thirty-second parallel, in the northern or north-western portion of the State, of 400,000 or 500,000 acres. The farmers to be placed upon these lands will be English and German, and conversant with the use of all modern, improved farming implements. A colony from Kansas is also proposed to be raised, to take up some of the places most available for such a purpose in this State. Lands are cheap and capable of the highest cultivation and the yielding of an abundant harvest, without the inclemency of a northern climate to dishearten the producers in the enjoyment of it.

With an increase of population, and the addition of capital, which intelligent, frugal and industrious cultivators of the soil will bring to our State, there will be railroads built, and other improvements projected which will supplant the outrages and violence that have so long retarded the material prosperity of this State.

A spirited contest is going on here between the railroad lines from this city to the north. There are two direct lines of communication hence to New-York, one by the Jackson and Louisville route, and the other by the Mobile, Montgomery, and Atlanta route, both professing to be the shortest and most direct, and with but one change of cars. Yesterday the latter reduced the rate of fare to $40, and it is supposed that the former will be reduced correspondingly, the present fare being $50. Thus it appears the railroad controversies and rivalries are contagious, and if it prove advantageous to the traveling public it most probably will not be regretted.

THE MECKLENBURG RESOLUTIONS.

Following is the Declaration of Independence, alleged to have been adopted by a convention of patriots assembled at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., May 20, 1775, more than a year before the declaration by the Continental Congress:

Resolved, That whosoever, directly or indirectly, abetted, or in any way, form, or manner countenanced, the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenberg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, and our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authorities therein.

Resolved, That it is further desired that all, each and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz.: A Justice of the Peace in the character of a "committeeman," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to the said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized Government be established in this province.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* concedes the Speakership of the next Democratic House of Representatives to the North and West, but claims the Clerkship as assigned with the same unanimity to the South. And on this point it says: "As the office is one endowed with many charms, and is open to the whole population, it is not surprising that more names than one have been suggested in every Southern State. Where there are so many aspirants, the supporters of each are in most cases few—in some instances embracing only part of a State delegation; and this is the general rule, without regard to the merits of the candidate. We hear of only one case where the strength of the individual extends beyond his own State, and seems to constitute him the candidate of his section. This is Mr. A. R. Lamar, of Georgia, who appears to be the favorite of all the Cotton States, and has a strong support in the Middle Western States. If these appearances are justified by the event, he will enter the lists under more favorable auspices than any other, for the preference of the majority of the Southern members will not be without decisive influence in determining the selection."

DEATH OF JOSEPH E. BABSON.

The Boston papers record the death, at Wyoming, on Monday, 19th inst., of Joseph E. Babson, known to readers of periodical literature as "Tom Folio." The *Transcript* says: "He was born in Gloucester, and there, at New-buryport, and in this city or its vicinity, he lived and labored in the retirement almost of a recluse, personally known to comparatively few; but those few were his friends, and learned to hold him in sincere regard and value his services. He dwelt alone for a long time with his mother, for whom his filial affection amounted almost to a passion. She died and left him, as it were, solitary, about three years ago. Before her departure and until the hour of his own quiet passing away, last Sunday, reclining in his chair, at the close of a Winter's illness which had left him unable to meet a sudden attack of pleurisy, he lived as it would seem he always had lived from his infancy, devouring books and curious about everything curious in bibliography. He had a passion for the old English writings; he loved to read them, quote them, and find out all about them; at the same time nothing from the modern press in the line of his peculiar tastes escaped his eye. He was eager to get the newest novels and poems, the freshest periodicals, and whatever he could obtain early from the press. If he had an idol it was Charles Lamb, though *Elia*, of whom he edited the best edition ever published, shared his worship with a generous circle of his divinities."

YACHTING.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS CLUBS—LIST OF NEW OFFICERS— THE NEW CLUB-HOUSE AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND—REGATTAS AND MATCHES—NEW YACHTS, AND ALTERATIONS IN OLD ONES.

The severe weather of the past two months has had the effect of keeping back the preparations for the yachting season of 1875. There is very little regular yachting enjoyed before the month of June, although some few of the enterprising lovers of the sport like Commodore Maxwell, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Langley, and a few others, are generally to be seen cruising around the Lower Bay during the last two weeks of May.

There is every indication of plenty of sport this season. There are rumors of a visit from a crack English cutter, and besides the regattas and matches that are to be sailed by the New-York, Brooklyn, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs there will be several interesting days' yachting given under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, whose flag flies to the peak of nearly all the fast sloops in these waters. Something will also be done to make the annual cruises more interesting by extending them further to the eastward, where they are promised a warm reception by the yachtsmen of Boston and Portland.

THE CLUBS.

The New-York Yacht Club starts this season under a new regime, as Commodore James Gordon Bennett has retired from office and with him Vice Commodore W. A. Douglass, who for several years has been prominent in yachting circles as the owner of the famous Sappho, a yacht that now lies in English waters ready to sail anything that floats on water, propelled by wind and canvas.

In the selection of the officers of the club for the present year, the members appear to have followed the civil service rule, as Rear Commodore G. L. Kingsland has been elected to the position of Commodore. The office of Vice Commodore will be filled by Mr. W. T. Garner, a gentleman who is now building a yacht that great things are expected from. Mr. Garner's career as an owner commenced a few years ago in the sloop Vixen, which he afterward changed for the schooner Magic, and this year he will fly the Vice Commodore's pennant on the Mohawk, a new schooner built somewhat on the model of the Columbia, but of considerably larger dimensions. The Rear Commodore, Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, of the schooner Restless, will doubtless prove a very efficient officer, as he has served with distinction for several years in the United States Navy. The other officers elected were Secretary Charles A. Minton and Treasurer Shepherd Homans both gentlemen that have held those positions for several years with honor and credit. The Regatta Committee are Messrs. William Krebs, B. K. Cooke, and T. Frederick Tams.

THE NEW CLUB-HOUSE.

The great attraction of the New-York Yacht Club this season will be the new club-house which is now being erected at Stapleton, Staten Island. The want of a Summer club-house situated on the water, with a good anchorage close by for yachts, has long been felt, and when Vice Commodore W. T. Garner came forward and proposed to build and furnish a club-house for them at a nominal rent, the members very gratefully accepted the offer. This new house is being built on a pile foundation at the end of a pier that runs out 425 feet alongside of Stapleton Landing. The location is well selected, as the view from the balcony of the club-house will be perfect, stretching on the one side through the Narrows to Sandy Hook, and on the other up the harbor to the City, Hudson and East Rivers. It is also on the flats, that portion of the northern coast of Staten Island furnishing the best holding ground for an anchorage. The pier at the end of which the club-house is located is being constructed on a pile foundation, but before entering the club-house the visitor will cross a thirty-foot bridge which will give yacht-boats coming from the west a chance to reach the float on the south-eastern side of the pier without having to pull round the entire club-house. The building itself is eighty feet long by thirty-five feet in width. The foundation will stand about seven feet above high-water mark, and will be surrounded by fenders, so as to protect it against the attacks of any unmanageable ferry-boats. It will be built in a fancy style of architecture, two stories high, with a dome-shaped roof, open at the sides, but shaded with fancy-colored awnings. The top story, covered by the roof, will be used as a verandah, where on Summer evenings the members and their ladies can sit in the cool evening breeze, and enjoy the prospect presented by the illuminated City in the distance, with the masthead lights of the yachts in the foreground twinkling and flashing as they move backward and forward at the will of the swell of the rolling tide. The first floor of the club-house will contain a reception-room, occupying the front portion of the building, and opening on to a verandah. In the rear will be a kitchen, pantry, wine closet, and toilet-room. Up stairs there will be two handsome dining-rooms, and two toilet-rooms, one for ladies and one for gentlemen. There will also be a balcony similar to the one on the first floor, and a stairway leading to the roof or what might be more appropriately termed the upper deck. At night the roof will be lit by a bright lantern placed in the centre of the dome, which will also serve as a guide to the benighted mariner. The work on the club-house and pier is being rapidly pushed forward, and the members expect that the furniture will be in and the house open to guests by the 15th of June. By that time a new ferry will be running direct from Stapleton to the Battery, an enterprise that will prove a decided convenience to the members of the club, as the trip will be made in about twenty-two minutes.

In addition to the new yachts new building for members of the club, their fleet has been augmented by Mr. Brouchier's famous cutter Fione, the sloop Eugenie, owned by Mr. Roussel; the French steam yacht Fauvette, owned by Mr. Perignon; the schooner Meta, owned by Mr. W. E. Iselin; the cutter Aida, owned by Mr. George Barclay Ward, and several others.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club, like the New-York, will sail under another Commodore this season, as Commodore Jacob Voorhis, who for the past five or six years has held that office, has been forced through ill health to resign, and his place will be filled by Commodore John S. Dickerson. The same yacht that has carried the Commodore's pennant for several years past will still have that honor, as when Commodore Jacob Voorhis retired he sold the schooner Madeleine to Commodore Dickerson, the present incumbent. The other officers of the club are Vice Commodore, Frank H. Stott; Rear Commodore, M. T. Davidson; President, P. W. Ostrander; Secretary, W. T. Lee; Assistant Secretary, George G. Dunning; Treasurer, Chauncey M. Felt; Measurer, John M. Sawyer; Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Hall, M. D., and Judge Advocate, John Oakey. The Club Trustees are ex-Commodore Jacob Voorhis, ex-Rear Commodore Robert Dillon, Thomas B. Asten, H. S. Wood, P. W. Ostrander, W. T. Lee, and Chauncey M. Felt. The Committee on Membership, Charles T. Franklin, James L. B. Willard, and Sylvester L. Blood. The Regatta Committee, J. A. Braman, Henry Hentz, and B. E. Mallory. The club is in a very prosperous condition, and now owns a fleet of about sixty-five yachts.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has also changed its officers, having elected as Commodore, G. A. Thayer; Vice Commodore, L. A. Fish; Rear Commodore, W. Cooper; Treasurer, S. W. Knowles; Recording Secretary, J. B. Morgan, and Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Hogins. The club is financially prosperous, being entirely free of debt. A number of new members have joined since last season, and some half a dozen yachts, including the schooner Nettie, Mr. Fowler's sloop Undine, Mr. Busk's new sloop, and Mr. Huntley's new sloop. The members will hold their annual celebration on the 30th of May.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, is in a very flourishing condition, and intend having a very lively season. The officers of the club are: Commodore, W. L. Swan; Vice Commodore, James W. Beekman, Jr.; Rear Commodore, Samuel J. Colgate; Secretary, Frederick de P. Foster; Treasurer, B. F. Foulke; Measurer, William Foulke, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. William Train, and Surgeon, James R. Wood, M. D. This club was the first to inaugurate the Corinthian races in these waters, and judging from the number of entries to every regatta sailed under their rules, have made a decided success of that branch of yachting. A number of new yachts have joined this season, and the members anticipate a very lively regatta on the 15th of June, when they sail a Corinthian sloop race over the New-York Club course. The club hold their annual regatta on the 4th of July, at their head-quarters, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

OTHER YACHT CLUBS.

The International Yacht Club at Detroit is preparing for a vigorous campaign during the coming season. The officers elected are: Commodore, K. C. Barker; Vice Commodore, W. H. Burke; Rear Commodore, G. S. Davis; Secretary, P. H. Van Buren; Treasurer, A. G. Lindsay; Measurer, D. Reaume; Executive Committee, W. G. Thompson, E. Brush, Edward Lyon, J. V. Moran, and L. D. Rucker; Regatta Committee, A. H. West, T. L. Hotchkiss, A. Brush, and E. Locke. Six regattas will be given this season, one in each of the following months: May, June, July, August, September, and October. The Cora, built by McGrehan for the Commodore, still holds the champion pennant. There are thirty-two yachts enrolled in the fleet of the club.

The Dorchester Yacht Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, William H. Bangs; Vice Commodore, Nathaniel Wales; Fleet Captain, H. S. Mason; Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Pettingill; Measurer, William W. Lewis; Trustees, William F. Adams, W. H. L. Smith, Charles E. Folsom; Regatta Committee, W. H. Bangs, Jr., Nathaniel Wales, Coolidge Barnard, Walter Burgess, and W. P. Halsall.

The Beverly Yacht Club have decided to hold their regattas on the following dates: Tuesday, July 6, at Beverly; Monday, July 26, at Nahant; Saturday, Aug. 14, at Swampscott, and Saturday, Sept. 4, at Beverly. There are forty-two yachts in the club fleet.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club have elected the following officers for the coming season: Commodore, A. Barker; Vice Commodore, A. Conklin; President, T. W. Reeves; Secretaries, Charles E. Lyelke and William A. Bardell; Treasurer, Henry Miller; and Measurer, Andrew J. Brush.

The Qui Vive Yacht Club has lately been organized in Cleveland. The following officers were elected: Commodore, H. D. Coffinberry; Captain, T. L. Lindsay; and Purser, H. E. Church. They have purchased a handsome yacht from some parties in New-York, which is to be sent to them by way of Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Lake Erie.

The Jersey City Yacht Club have elected the following officers: Commodore, J. H. Vondy; Vice Commodore, R. E. Ricker; Secretary, Thomas M. Manning; Treasurer, A. B. Reybold; and Measurer, A. E. Hughes.

The Burlington Yacht Club, of Hamilton, Canada, recently elected the following officers: Commodore, Edward Browne; Vice Commodore, James Wylie; Captain, L. H. Brookes; Secretary, Henry Stephens; and Treasurer, C. D. A. Heath.

The Toms River Yacht Club give their first regatta in June for prizes amounting to about $250. There are now seventy-eight yachts owned between Toms River and Barnegat, and several new ones are now on the stocks.

The St. Augustine Yacht Club held its first festival on the 27th of March. Commodore Shepherd S. Homan has since returned North.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club, of Hoboken, propose building a club-house a little higher up the river.

It is understood that the Bayonne Yact Club will be resuscitated this season. It was consolidated last year with the Pavonia Yacht Club, but the arrangement did not prove satisfactory. The Columbia Yacht Club anticipate quite a lively time this season, and the members have commenced work overhauling their yachts and preparing for business. Commodore Frank Bates, of the Long Island Yacht Club, is brushing up for the season, and has half a dozen yachts on the stocks at the Short Branch House.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES.

The prospects thus far for a busy season are very good, and the month of June will, as usual, usher in the festivities. The first event of any great importance will be the Corinthian Cup for sloops, given by the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and sailed under their regulations. This event will take place on the 15th of June, and will be sailed over the New-York Yacht Club course. The entries will be confined to the cabin-sloops of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and will probably comprise the Vision, Vindex, Addie, Chrystine, Arrow, Madcap, Glance, Alert, and Ida, and perhaps the Wayward and Coming. The prize to the owner of the winning boat will be a $250 cup, and each of the winning crew will receive some sort of memento, such as a badge or silver cup. Each yacht will be manned and sailed by genuine amateurs, no yacht captains will be allowed to give instructions as to the handling of the yacht, and each yacht owner will be required to steer his own boat. The Regatta Committee of the club are Messrs. William Krebs, L. de F. Woodruff, F. G. Foster, James W. Elliott, and M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and they will accompany the yachts round the course in a steamer hired for the occasion.

The next event will be the New-York Yacht Club annual regatta, on Tuesday, June 17. At a recent meeting $3,800 was voted by the members to pay the expenses of the club steamer and judges' steamer. Vice Commodore Garner's new steamer Mohawk will probably make her début in this regatta and will meet the Madeline, Columbia, Tidal Wave, Alarm, Rambler, Phantom, Wanderer, Teller, Magic, Comet, and other crack schooners. The race will be sailed over the regular course, and four prizes will be given, two for schooners and two for sloops.

On the following Saturday, June 19, the Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta, and will, as usual, turn out an immense fleet. They have at present about sixty-five yachts in their fleet. They will sail over the usual course, and the yachts will be divided into five classes. The schooners Madeleine and Tidal Wave will certainly now come together, as since the former has become the property of Commodore John L. Dickerson there can be no possible objection to their having a friendly trial of speed.

The Atlantic Yacht Club hold their annual regatta on Monday, June 21, and will sail over the regular course. The club is in a very prosperous condition, and expect quite a large fleet at their opening regatta.

The annual cruises of the different clubs will take place in the months of July, August, and September. They will all take the regular trip through the Sound, touching at New-Haven, New-London, Stonington, Newport, and Martha's Vineyard; and it is understood that the New-York Club intend visiting Portland for certain this season. For the past few years the question has been discussed, but it has always been so difficult to keep the yachts together after passing Newport that the visit was abandoned. This year it is proposed to start direct for Portland, and not touch at Newport until the return trip. The Eastern yachtsmen are very anxious to have them make this trip, and everything that can be done to make it pleasant for the visitors will certainly be carried out. It is understood that both Commodore Kingsland and Vice Commodore Garner have signified their willingness to make the trip.

There will be several exciting races in September and October. The new schooner Mohawk has been matched by her commander, W. T. Garner, against the schooner yacht Madeleine now owned by Commodore John S. Dickerson. The race is to be sailed in October for a $1,000 cup, and over the new yacht club course. The Mohawk will have to allow the Madeleine some time. Mr. J. F. Laubut, the owner of the Enchantress, has sent the following communication to the New-York Yacht Club:

GENTLEMEN: Should it be agreeable to the New-York Yacht Club, I should be most happy to present the club with a $1,000 cup to be sailed for on the second Thursday in October, 1876, by schooner yachts of 100 tons and upward, belonging to any organized yacht club in the world. All yachts to be measured by a person appointed by the New-York Yacht Club, according to the club measurement, time allowance to be the same as that for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup yacht race, *i. e.*, twelve seconds per ton. The New-York Yacht Club regulations to be adhered to: one entrance fee. Course from off Owl's Head, New-York Harbor, to and around the Sandy Hook light-ship, leaving the same on the starboard, thence to and around the light-ship in Five Fathom Bank off Cape May, N. Y., and return to the Sandy Hook light-ship, saving both on the portbeam. The owner of any vessel winning the prize will be required, before the prize is delivered, to sign a declaration that the sailing regulations have been strictly conformed with.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
J. F. LAUBOT.

THE BENNETT CHALLENGE CUP.

The Bennett Challenge Cup that was won last year by the Magic from the Comet has been returned to the club, and will probably be sailed for in the June regatta. The Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup was returned to the club by the Rambler, and still remains in their hands. Probably, as the Mohawk intends going for everything that is to be had in the way of mugs, there will be a race for it this season. The Cape May Challenge Cup is still held by the Enchantress, and as that yacht is still in English waters there is not much hope for a race for it, unless some Englishman takes a fancy to give her a race over the Cherbourg course. It is understood that the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta on the 4th of July on the Sound, near Oyster Bay. It will be sailed under the Corinthian rules.

The event most discussed by yachtsmen is the probability of the English cutter Fione coming over to these waters to give us a spin for the Queen's Cup. The New-York Yacht Club have as yet received no official notification from Mr. Bonchur, the owner of the yacht, of any such intention, and, therefore, have given no direct attention to the matter.

The small yacht clubs, such as the Manhattan, Jersey City, New-Jersey, Pavonia, Columbia, Long Island, Union, Williamsburg, and others, all hold their annual regattas in June and July, and many other small craft are already in the water ready for a cruise.

THE NEW YACHTS.

The builders are, perhaps, not quite as active this year in the construction of new craft as they have been in years gone by, but something is going on in nearly all the yards—either new work or rebuilding and altering old favorites.

The yacht likely to prove the sensation of the year is now on the stocks at the foot of North Seventh street, Williamsburg, and, if the weather hold good, will be ready for her spars in a couple of weeks. She is being built for Vice Commodore W. T. Garner, of the New-York Yacht Club, by Mr. Van Deusen, the well-known builder of the Columbia and other famous skimmers of the seas. Judging from her lines and bearings, she is built very much after the style of the Columbia, and from a model made for ex-Commodore Franklyn Osgood at the time he owned the Columbia and was winning everything before him. The Mohawk, as the new aspirant to yachting honors is to be called, is on a more extended scale than the Columbia, her dimensions being about twenty-five per cent. larger. She is being constructed with a view to great strength of frame, and of the best seasoned timbers. Like the Columbia, she will belong to the much-abused centre-board class termed by Commodore Ashbury, in his prolific correspondence, a "racing machine."

A handsome sloop-yacht is now being constructed at the yard of Mr. Albertson, of Philadelphia, that gives promise of becoming a dangerous rival to those claiming first honors in her class. She is being built for Mr. James R. Busk, of Staten Island, and will be christened the Mad Cap, and enrolled in the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club. This yacht is being built somewhat after the model of the famous White Cap, and will necessarily be of the centre-board class.

Mr. Force, the well-known Keyport builder, is at present at work on a sloop-yacht for Mr. F. W. Hurst, the Manager of the National Line of steamers. This craft is being built somewhat after the model of an English cutter, except that she will be of light draught and fitted with a centre-board. She will measure about forty-three tons, and has a straight stem and an overhanging stern. This craft is pretty well advanced, and if the weather holds good will be launched in a couple of weeks.

The Windward is the name of a new sloop that will be enrolled in the New-York Yacht Club, and that is now in the hands of the builder, Mr. A. Smith, of Islip. She is being built for Mr. Hugh Willoughby, and will measure about thirty-eight or forty tons.

Mr. W. H. H. Beebe, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, will fly his signal this season on a new sloop-yacht to be christened the Daisy. This little craft is now being fastened together by R. Wallen, and will probably be launched early next month. She will be of the centre-board class, and will measure about sixteen tons.

The celebrated Pat McGeehan, of Pamrapo, N. J., has had his time pretty well occupied with two small sloops on which to exercise his handicraft. One of the above little craft has been sent to Mr. J. B. Mills, of the Beverly Club, of Salem, Mass., and was christened The Spray. She is a small-cabin centre-board sloop, measuring 27 feet 3 inches on deck and 11 feet beam. The other is a tolerably large sloop of about thirty-eight tons measurement, that is being built for Mr. Richard Bailey.

William Smith, the builder, is at present engaged on a handsome sloop that will be enrolled in the fleet of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. She will be of the centre-board class, and owned by Mr. R. Huntley. Her dimensions are: Length on the water line, 42 feet; length over all, 48 feet; width of beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 4 feet 6 inches.

Mr. James Lennox, of South Brooklyn, has had his annual job from Mr. Jacob Lorillard, and has nearly completed a nice-looking steam yacht about 106 feet in length.

ALTERATIONS.

Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt is having the Addie rebuilt by Carll, of Northport. The schooner-yacht Ariel, the sister boat to the Clio, that was built by Poillon in 1873, is also in Carll's yard at Northport. She is to be lengthened about twelve feet at the bow. The schooner-yacht Wanderer, owned by Mr. James Stillman, of the New-York Yacht Club, has been sent to David Carll, of City Island, where she will undergo some extensive alterations. The schooner-yacht Idler does not go quite fast enough to suit her owner, Mr. S. J. Colgate, and she is to have her masts lengthened about four feet. She is also being fitted with nearly a new suit of sails. The schooner-yacht Atalanta, owned by Mr. William Astor, of the New-York Yacht Club, has also gone to Carll's yard, at City Island, to be overhauled and put in thorough trim. She is to be fitted with a new mainmast. The schooner-yacht Gipsie, owned by Mr. Livingstone, of the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, is at present up the North River, being lengthened forward. She will measure, when completed, as follows: Length over all, 73 feet 9 inches; length on water line, 63 feet, and width of beam, 18 feet 5 inches. The schooner-yacht Emily, owned by Mr. E. P. Rogers, is also being altered at a yard up the North River. She is having a new stern put on that will increase her dimensions as follows: Length over all, 47 feet 6 inches; length on water line, 40 feet 8 inches, and width of beam, 14 feet 8 inches. The schooner-yacht Peerless, owned by Commodore Roger Maxwell, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is being fitted with new masts, about five feet longer than the old ones. She will also be furnished with a new mainsail, gaff topsails, jib, and other light canvass. The schooner-yacht Madeleine, the property of Commodore John S. Dickerson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is at Nyack, undergoing general repairs. The Christine, (late Daphne,) is at the same place, being widened about two feet. The schooner-yacht Rambler, belonging to Mr. Thomas, of the New-York Yacht Club, has gone to Williamsburg, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and fitted with new spars. The fast sloop Kaiser Wilhelm is at Port Jefferson undergoing a thorough overhauling. The steam-yacht Lurline, owned by Mr. Phillips Phœnix, of the New-York Yacht Club, is now in the hands of the mechanics at Wallabout Bay; she is being raised about eight feet and thoroughly overhauled. The sloop-yacht Alpha, of the Jersey City Yacht Club, is undergoing extensive alterations. She is being lengthened six feet aft, two feet forward, and raised twenty inches. The schooner-yacht Clio, owned by Messrs. Asten and Bradhurst, of the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs, is being thoroughly overhauled and put in racing trim. The schooner-yacht Alarm, Commodore George L. Kingsland, of the New-York Yacht Club, is undergoing extensive repairs in both hull and spars. Mr. William H. Langley is going to try the effect of a lug foresail on the Comet this season.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Waller has sold the sloop-yacht Gracie to Mr. Thompson. She will not appear in any regattas this season, and will be used simply for cruising. The schooner-yacht Enchantress, owned by Mr. J. F. Loubat, of the New-York Yacht Club, is still in European waters. She will probably return about October. Commodore R. B. Forbes has presented the Boston Yacht Club with a series of handsome historic pictures, for the adornment of their club-house. The schooner-yacht Madeleine will still fly the pennant of the Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, as she has been purchased from ex-Commodore Jacob Voorhis by the newly elected Commodore, John S. Dickerson. Mr. G. L. Haight, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has sold the sloop-yacht Genia to Mr. Shepherd Homans, the Treasurer of the New-York Yacht Club. The schooner-yachts Vesta, Dauntless, and Josephine and the sloop-yachts Wayward and Kate are on the market. The schooner Meta has been sold by Commodore Belng to Mr. Iselin, of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Smith Ford, late owner of the Sadie, has bought a thirty-foot cabin sloop called the Nellie.

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The centennial celebration of the initial conflict of the American colonies for independence being over, I feel a little curiosity, in common with many of my fellow-citizens, to know where the rivalry of Lexington and Concord left us, and whether our revolutionary history is to have any new readings. It is admitted that the first blood was shed at Lexington; and I believe it will not be denied that the commencement of the contest between Greet Britain and her colonies was announced by the press of the day, and has always been known since as the battle of Lexington. The first determined resistance on the part of the colonists was at the bridge in Concord, and there is no doubt that it was provoked by the massacre at Lexington.

An analysis of the list of killed, wounded, and missing colonists during that eventful day gives the following result:

KILLED.

Lexington	10	Bedford	1
Danvers	7	Brookline	1
Lynn	4	Cambridge	1
Menotomy	3	Medford	1
Acton	3	Salem	1
Sudbury	2	Concord	1
Woburn	2		
Charlestown	2	Total	39

WOUNDED.

Lexington	9	Lynn	2
Framingham	1	Danvers	2
Bedford	1	Beverly	1
Woburn	2		
Medford	1	Total	19

MISSING.

Menotomy	2

Thus it will be perceived that of the sixty killed, wounded, and missing, nineteen were from Lexington, and only one from Concord. Does not the battle of Concord, with only one Concord man lost, look a little like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out?

It certainly looks as though the battle was fought by the neighbors, and not by the immediate residents. Of the ten Lexington killed, eight fell at the first attack of the British troops. The two others must have fallen at Concord, or on the retreat of the King's forces.

I confess I am in favor of clinging to the historical account of a hundred years ago, that "the battle of Lexington was the beginning of the Revolution;" and at the end of another hundred years, it is to be hoped that Concord will consent to a united celebration at the former town. '75.

VALUABLE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

The Quilter collection of water-color drawings has just been sold by auction in London. Some of the pictures brought a very high price, the proceeds of the first day's sale being £30,000. David Cox's "Deer-stalking in Bolton Park," from the collection of Mr. H. W. Birch, 34 inches by 22 inches, realized £997 10s. This drawing was purchased of David Cox by Mr. Vokins for £30, and cost Mr. Quilter £250. For "Hardwick Castle—Windy Day," from the collection of Mr. W. M. Bigg, 34 inches by 24 inches, Mr. Vokins gave the same artist £30, and it became Mr. Quilter's for £150, now falling to Mr. Agnew's bid of £1,008. For "Green Lanes," exhibited at the Water-color Society, 1845, and at the Royal Academy, 1873, 30 inches by 25 inches, David Cox received £35. It cost Mr. Quilter £600, and was put up at this price, falling to Mr. Hewett's bid of £1,470. The "Vale of Clwyd," 27 inches by 21 inches, put up at 500 guineas, speedily rose to 1,050 guineas, and was knocked down to Mr. Eley for £1,627 10s. "The Hayfield" was painted and exhibited at the Water-color Society in 1850, when it was purchased at the private view by Mr. Vokins for 50 guineas, David Cox being so much gratified that he insisted on presenting a drawing to the purchaser, 33 inches by 22 inches. It was put up amid a round of applause, at 1,500 guineas, becoming the object of a spirited contest between Mr. Addington and Mr. Agnew, the latter gentleman winning the prize at the bid of £2,950. It is said to have cost Mr. Quilter, £500. A water co or by Fortuny, "Interior of a Morocco Carpet Warehouse," *chef d'œuvre* of the young painter who died recently realized £1,470.

WHO ARE THE CRACKERS?

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* of a late date contains the following:

SIR: In a recent number of your paper I saw something like an inquiry as to the meaning of the word "cracker," as applied to a certain class of the Southern people. Being an humble descendant of that honorable class, I beg leave to state for the benefit of your readers that the term is quite significant, and is the legitimate result of one of the rural customs of the first settlers of the United States. Years ago, before mills were established in this country, when the backwoodsman, or those who lived in the interior, remote from the ports of entry, were unable to procure transportation, they adopted a way by which they cracked corn with huge rocks. The interior people were thus labeled with the distinction, corn-crackers—hence the term "cracker." Tell your Northern readers, Mr. Editor, that we are an honorable people, and that we still own cotton patches as big as the State of Rhode Island.

Yours, GEORGIA CRACKER.
ALBANY, Ga., April 16, 1875.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING.

THE FIGURE-HEAD OF A POLITICAL PARTY.

REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT HE TOOK THE CROWN THROUGH MISREPRESENTATION AS TO THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—HIS SEAT THOUGHT TO BE A VERY INSECURE ONE—THE ALFONSISTS AND CARLISTS RECONNOITERING—ONE ARMY AFRAID TO FIGHT AND THE OTHER DARE NOT—PREDICTIONS OF A NEW GOVERNMENT — LITTLE HOPE OF A SPEEDY TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARONAZ, Navarre, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

As week after week passes away under the régime of the Alfonsist Government, fresh grounds appear for believing that the seat of the young King upon the Spanish throne is a very insecure one. The Spaniards, in this instance, appear to have acted upon the principle of the old saying, "Marry in haste, and repent at leisure." When the Alfonsist pronunciamiento was made, and Señor Canovar Del Castellos was elected President, the Spanish people were laboring under feelings of discontent and disgust at the blundering manner in which the Republican troops had been endeavoring to exterminate Carlism, and place the country in a peaceful condition. So thoroughly were they convinced that so long as the Republic held, Carlism would last also, that they were prepared to accept almost any form of government if there was a chance of its members securing peace to the country. Although sudden changes of Government in Spain have been so common of late years that little or no surprise is felt when one other is added to the number, yet at the same time this last change was brought about so rapidly that there were very good reasons to doubt the statement of the Ministry of the Regency that the whole of Spain was in favor of the young Prince of Asturias. With its usual disregard for truth, the new Spanish Government made this assertion in the hope that the people occupying the Provinces of Aragon, Catalonia, Malaga, and Valencia, who had expressed a desire to remain neutral until the young King had declared his intentions, would support the new Government. If Alfonso XII. had known that there was nothing like the amount of unanimity in his favor that was represented to him, he would probably have declined taking the reins of a Government in a country so divided against itself as Spain is at the time of writing. There is good reason to believe that in accepting the Spanish Crown, he did so under the influence of strong misrepresentations as to the state of the country, and was persuaded to take the step by his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, who, in her ambition to get back to Madrid, probably thought her son's election might open the path to her. Unstable as the present Government is, it would be far more so if Isabella were to put in an appearance at the Spanish Capital, from which place she was driven in ignominy and disgrace not many years ago. The political party who have chosen Alfonso XII. as the figure-head of their ship—a figure-head without which the governmental vessel would make just as much headway, but which appearances called for—forgetting or disregarding the doubtful moral character of the mother, and the equally doubtful paternity of the son, have elected the latter because he happens to be a member of the Bourbon family, with about as much of a legitimate claim to the Spanish throne as any one else, and for this reason he has been put forward, nominally to govern the country, while in reality he is merely the cat's paw of the party who have elected him. This party will, of course, to suit their own ends, keep him upon the throne as long as they are able; but they know too well—and perhaps Isabella does also—that if the mother were to reappear in Madrid it would be the signal for a new revolution.

The feeling with which the Spanish people were actuated when they declared in favor of Alfonso XII. were based upon the hope that he would take immediate steps to rid the country of the ulcer from which she has so long been a sufferer—the Carlist insurrection. Serrano's movements in this direction had failed, partly in consequence of the incapacity of his generals and the demoralized condition of his troops and partly because he was baffled by the severity of the weather, which rendered military movements round Estella very difficult, if not impossible. Here, then, was a lad of seventeen years asked to take over the unpromising materials which had been at the service of an experienced General, and to complete the work which that General had undertaken to do, but in the execution of which he had lamentably failed. To reach the capital of the unhappy country of which the crown had been placed at his feet, the new King was compelled to proceed by a round-about route, as if he had gone by way of Santander. It was feared—and not without reason either—that the Carlists would make him a prisoner. Well, having sneaked into his kingdom as it were by a back door, and after receiving a reception of a character more or less enthusiastic according to the political opinions of the people in the provinces through which he passed, he started for the Army of the North to exterminate the Carlists root and branch, and "drive them across the French frontier." I shall not forget the roar of laughter with which this telegram was read by some Carlist officers in whose company I was at the time it crossed the frontier. The result of this attempt to crush the Carlists is now a matter of history. Pampeluna relieved for the time being, seems the only real advantage which has been gained by the Government troops, for the victory of the Alfonsists near Carascal finds a set-off in the Carlist victory at Lazcar. Indeed, the Carlist victory may be considered a greater one, as the amount of spoil which they captured was very considerable. The Alfonsist troops were unable to carry out the programme which had been set down for them, and the new King had a very narrow escape from being captured as he was on his way back to Madrid.

Several weeks have elapsed since this took place, and now the rival armies are once again reconnoitering each other across the banks of the Ebro. One party is afraid to fight and the other dare not, would be as good an answer as any to the oft repeated question as to why Don Carlos does not cross the Ebro, or the Government troops attack the Carlists' capital of Estella. Is the present Governmental party content to let things remain in statu quo in Spain, under the belief that the main object for which Alfonso XII. was supported by the people was in the hope that he could quell the insurrection, after which they would care little or nothing about him? Does Don Carlos realize the truth of the old adage that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and prefer to play at King over part of Spain rather than force his way to Madrid, where his residence might not extend over a very prolonged period? Recent events would almost lead to this inference.

There seems little or no hope of a speedy termination of the war, and it is a question worth considering whether Europe should not intervene and tell the Spaniards they have been cutting each other's throats quite long enough, and that, in the interests of this particular quarter of the civilized globe, it must be put a stop to. The young King is so far more to be pitied than blamed. Placed, as he is, at the head of a "Ring," he is not immediately responsible for the actions of his party, but will be blamed for every false step which may be taken, while the credit of any meritorious action on the part of the Government will go to the Ministry of the Regency. Is it to be wondered that whispers of an abdication are already heard, and that the Carlists believe that the cause for which they are fighting is gaining ground daily? There are indications also that other political parties at Madrid are looking with jealous eyes at the official positions held under the new Government, positions to which large salaries are tacked. "The beginning of the end" is showing itself, and the day is not far distant when this unhappy country will experience one more change in Government.

AN UP-TOWN CHURCH.

REV. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH SINCE 1841—ITS EARLY PASTORS—LABORS OF DR. PARKINSON—THE STRUGGLES OF THE CHURCH FOR TWENTY YEARS—ITS FINAL CONSOLIDATION WITH THE FIFTY-THIRD STREET MISSION—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT EDIFICE—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, was founded in 1841. Its constituent members had previously been connected with the First Baptist Church and other existing congregations, and were all possessed of letters of dismission, showing them to be in good standing. The Advisory Council, for the purpose of organizing the society, was convened at the house of Mrs. Eliza Richards, No. 55 James street, on the 16th of February. Among those present on this occasion were Dr. Thomas J. Devan, representative of the First Church; Spencer H. Cone, John Ellis, John H. Ludlow, and E. H. Tripp, of the Oliver Street Church, Leonard G. Marsh, James Conklin, John Dyer, and Ezekiel Archer, of the Ebenezer Church, and Messrs. William Parkinson and John Pewtress. John Ellis, who was then an Elder of the Oliver Street Society, presided. The result of the deliberations of the council was the constitution of the Bethesda (as it was then called) Baptist Church of the City of New-York, and its public recognition on the 28th of February following. The sermon on the latter occasion was preached by Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Pastor of the Oliver Street Church, from the text, "Buy the truth, and sell it not."—Proverbs, xxiii., 23. At the conclusion of the discourse Mr. Cone tendered the right hand of fellowship. The closing prayer was made by Elder Thurston. Rev. Luther G. Marsh, of the Ebenezer Church, presided in the evening, and delivered the charge. Of the forty-nine constituent members, eight were males and forty-one females. Forty-three of the number presented letters of dismission from the First Baptist Church. During the next thirty days seventeen new members joined the society from the First Church alone. The first place of meeting of the congregation was the lecture room of the Mechanics' Society, on Crosby street. Elder William Parkinson was chosen first Pastor by a unanimous vote. One of his first ministerial acts was the immersion of the wife of one of the Deacons—Mrs. Thomas Hunt. On the 1st of August following Mr. Parkinson formally accepted the call to the pastorate and was duly installed in the office. This clergyman was highly esteemed for his many virtues, and during his long pastorate fulfilled the duties of his position with unfailing energy and promptitude. His abilities as a preacher were of a high order, and his scholarship unsurpassed by that of any brother Pastor of his day. Unfortunately for the new church, the value of his services was impaired by continued ill health until his resignation became a necessity. On the 16th of June, 1843, a little over two years after the date of organization, the Pastor severed his connection with his people, and left them free to choose a successor. During his ministry forty-three members had been added—four by immersion and thirty-nine by letter. In numbers, however, the congregation increased very slowly. A large percentage of the additions was offset by dismissions to other churches, so that the net increase, if any, was very slight. The financial affairs of the society were also on an indifferent footing, and for a time it appeared doubtful whether it would survive under the accumulated burdens which oppressed it. Meanwhile the choice of a new Pastor in the place of Mr. Parkinson engaged the attention of the members. By a unanimous resolution, passed at a regular meeting, it was resolved "that this church send a letter to the church presided over by Rev. Charles Hopkins, stating our situation and our wish." &c. This action was generally regarded at the time and since as evincing a regard for the rights of sister churches exceedingly commendable to the Bethesda congregation. Their courteous request was granted and Mr. Hopkins soon afterward installed in the pastorate. His ministry lasted about five years, during which thirteen persons were added by immersion and fifty-eight by letter. Notwithstanding this increase the church remained in a comparatively feeble condition. The Treasurer, Mr. Samuel B. Coombs, had often to advance the Pastor's salary out of his own pocket. At length it became clearly demonstrated that the society could not hope for permanent growth without an edifice of its own, and Mr. Hopkins concluded that in justice to himself he could no longer give his labors to so unpromising an enterprise. He resigned in the Fall of 1848, and was succeeded four months afterward by Rev. W. B. Baldwin. The latter was at first engaged on a three months' trial, and at the close of that period received a permanent call to the pastorate. Early in his ministry it was resolved to purchase an eligible house of worship in Chrystie street for $13,000. The bargain was duly concluded, and in January, 1850, the society took possession. For some time after this event the condition of the church grew more prosperous, and for a season it seemed as if the dark days were at last over. During the four years and six months of Mr. Baldwin's ministry, thirty persons were baptized and thirty-seven received by letter. Early in the Fall of 1853 the state of the Pastor's health interrupted his labors, and he was compelled to resign and retire to the interior of the State. The congregation felt their loss deeply, and were for some time in doubt where to turn for a man equally suitable, and who would be willing to accept the burdensome post of minister to a struggling congregation. It was finally decided to communicate with Rev. Charles Hopkins and engage his services for the space of one year. At the end of nine months the period of his engagement was made indefinite, three months' notice to be required for a termination of the contract. Early in 1856 an offer was received from the Board of Education for the purchase of the church on Chrystie street, and after some deliberation it was resolved to dispose of it for $18,000, an advance of $5,000 over the price paid for it a year before. After canceling the mortgage on the building and discharging their other indebtedness, they found themselves with a balance of $8,436 to their credit. With this capital they removed to Clinton Hall, determined to try another season of worship in hired apartments. Three months after the sale of their meeting-house a proposal was received from the Union Baptist Church, in Twenty-second street, with a view to consolidation. The project was not received with favor, and, after some discussion on both sides, was abandoned. The "hired apartment" plan failed to work any better on the second attempt than on the first. In the words of their present Pastor, "One year's worship in Clinton Hall reduced both the average attendance and the fine treasury balance, the one to mere active workers of the church, the other to $224 less than nothing." At this juncture Mr. Hopkins was stricken with a sudden illness and compelled to resign his charge. His second pastorate had lasted over three years, in which he baptized thirteen converts and received twenty-one new members by letter. He was succeeded in November, 1857, by Rev. John Bray, who continued in the pulpit for upward of two years. In March, 1858, the small church in Twenty-second street, near Third avenue, was purchased by the Bethesda Society for a moderate sum. The locality was altogether unfit for the purpose for which it had been selected, and it soon became apparent that a Baptist church could never hope to prosper amid such surroundings. At this time the society's cash assets consisted of $350 in the treasury and a deposit of $2,400 in a trust company—less than $2,800 in all. However, the church edifice—such as it was—was paid for, so that there was no indebtedness hanging over the congregation. Mr. Bray's pastorate terminated in July, 1859, twenty-seven converts having been admitted into the church during his connection with it. In the following November a call was extended to Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, and soon afterward accepted. This gentleman, whose ministry was the first markedly successful one in the history of the struggling church, was endowed with many qualities which endeared him to his people, and greatly aided in the work of building up their shattered fortunes. Distinguished by an earnestness of purpose and unflagging zeal, which just then were most needed by the church, he threw himself into the work of restoration with an ardor that lent new hope to the most dispirited. In four and one-half years 197 members were admitted, 100 by immersion and ninety-seven by letter. Notwithstanding this increase in numbers, the material resources of the people were not improved. In fact, they were at one time so low that, although the pastor voluntarily relinquished a considerable portion of his salary, the Treasurer failed to make both sides of his account balance. It became plain that a change of location must be made, and that without delay. Several attempts to carry out this purpose were made, but without success, and Mr. Knapp, much to the regret of the congregation, accepted an invitation to another field. This was in April, 1864. On the first Sunday of the May following the present Pastor, Rev. Mr. Pendleton, assumed the charge. In the second year of his ministry he was compelled to be absent for a period of five months, during which his place was supplied by Rev. William D. Wright. A few months after Mr. Pendleton's return the society removed to Fifty-third street. Here they secured three full lots of ground and a basement lecture-room, valued at $19,000, the incumbrances upon which consisted of a mortgage for $10,000 and a floating debt amounting to between $5,000 and $7,000. The whole property was made over to the Bethesda Church, the latter, at the same time, admitting the original owners to membership. In November, 1865, the consolidated parishes entered on the possession of their new home, having first changed its name to that of the "Fifty-third Street Baptist Church." In 1869, through the instrumentality of Mr. John W. Stevens, the society purchased the front of the old Church of the Pilgrims on Union square. Each stone was carefully marked, and then transported to Fifty-third street, where it was set up in its original form, with the addition of a castellated roof. Mr. Stevens, to whose generous exertions the success of this undertaking was due, was also prominent in securing the lecture-room front of the same edifice for the First German Baptist Church on Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. The rest of the building was constructed of brick in a substantial manner after plans by Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, architects, of upper Broadway. The main auditorium, which, with its galleries, has a seating capacity of 1,200, is a large, high, handsome room, plainly but well furnished, and capable of being still further adorned to almost any extent. In the rear of the pulpit platform is an open baptistery of white marble, elegantly polished, and surmounted by a marble canopy of exceptionally fine workmanship. This was for some years the only baptistery of the kind in the country, but has since been imitated by a church in Chicago and another in Philadelphia. The total cost of the whole building is over $100,000, and its present value $130,000—the society having only recently received an offer of $125,000. The entire debt aggregates $60,000, a heavy sum for a congregation containing but few wealthy men, but one which will undoubtedly be met in due time. The total membership of the church is upward of 650, and of the Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Mr. John W. Stevens, 300.

The following is a list of the church officers for the ensuing year:

Pastor—Rev. William H. Pendleton.

Deacons—William Flandrau, George Conklin, John Fitzgerald, and Charles Smith.

Trustees—William Bradley, President; William O. Howard, Treasurer; Edward P. Patten, Secretary; John T. Mills, John L. Brown, M. M. Marshall, Jacob Sharp, Homer Baldwin, and M. Hendrickson.

REV. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

The present Pastor of the Fifty-third street church was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1832. On attaining his majority, he studied law in Sacramento, Cal., in the office of ex-Gov. Burnett. After a short period spent in this manner he turned his attention toward the ministry, for which he had previously had little or no taste, and after the usual theological studies was ordained in San Francisco in 1856. For a year and a half following he was engaged in missionary work in the interior of the newly developed State, amid a society which Bret Harte and John Hay have combined to render immortal. In 1858 he came to New-York, and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn. In the following year he was called to the Cannon Street Church, in this City, and in 1864 to the pulpit of his present charge. He has for a number of years been a member of the American Bible Union, of which he is now Secretary. Dr. Pendleton has been so long and favorably known to the members of his denomination in this City that an extended notice of him is unnecessary. Few clergymen have evinced more courage or perseverance under difficulties, and still fewer have better results to show for the small means at their command. As a pulpit orator, his sermons are marked by an intense earnestness that appeals powerfully to the feelings of his auditors, without depending in any way upon "sensation" or "gush." He is an excellent extemporaneous speaker, and has for some years preached most of his sermons without notes.

SERMON BY REV. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

Rev. William H. Pendleton preached yesterday morning upon the life and character of Moses. He took the following text:

> "And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face, in all the signs and wonders which the Lord sent him to do in the land of Egypt to Pharaoh, and to all his servants and to all his land; and in all that mighty hand and in all the great terror which Moses showed in the sight of all Israel."—Deut. xxxiv., 10-12.

He said: The sepulchre of Moses is unknown. Somewhere in a ravine opposite Beth-Peor, a city of Moab, Jehovah buried him. No tombstone marks the place of his burial. Although he was the most wonderful of men, his last resting place must remain unmarked by any public monument. So Jehovah would have it. No reason for this is assigned. Not the slightest intimation why is given us anywhere in the sacred Scriptures. The curious—and who are not?—are wholly left to conjecture. Perhaps the most reasonable conjecture is that which follows the suggestion of Ben-Gersom, an eminent Jewish writer, "lest because of his miracles succeeding generations should make a god of him. Among a people who spent thirty days weeping over and mourning the great law-giver and the valued friend and father gone from them forever, there were doubtless many hearts and hands which would have most gladly employed their days of lamentation, and many more beside if necessary, in erecting some appropriate column in his memory. His grave being to them unknown, this could not be. Nor was it needful, so far as Moses was concerned. He belonged, life, soul, and body, to Jehovah. All his interests were in Jehovah's hands, and were Jehovah's care. A memorial far more suitable than any which their friendship and patriotism could suggest, and one as enduring as time itself, must have equal place with his mysterious death and his sublime entombment in the far-reaching plan of Jehovah. He would not fail to honor His cherished servant in this regard. He will not, O Israel! What the almost immaculate character of the man, and his eminence deserves, the great God who loved and honored him will generously provide. During his life, and at his death, Moses had no peer. For thousands of years of the world's history the sun never shone upon his equal. To him, therefore, belonged of right a monument which far surpassed any which the art of man could devise, or which human hands could erect, to adorn the place of mortal burial.

This we readily determine from what we know of the man; and from what we know of his God we as readily determine that the memory of Moses has been appropriately honored and respected. To the history of Moses, as recorded by himself, has been added by some other inspired writer a supplementary chapter containing the record of his death and burial. The passage read for our text comprises its closing words. In them the sacred writer inscribes as it were on the designed monument of the great law-giver and leader his inspired epitaph." And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom Jehovah knew face to face." Moses' monument and epitaph, then, are now before us for our consideration. And first his monument is none other than the first five books of the holy book of God, the Pentateuch. With all the other grand and glorious purposes which they serve, these records may well be regarded as constituting Jehovah's pillar to Moses in memoriam. The Book of Genesis, that wonderful record of creation and of Providence, forms the base. Rising from it are the three massive columns of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers, with the promised and typified cross, the central figure within the triple pillar. Over there is the sublime Mishna-ha-tirah canopy, with its Greek appellation—Deuteronomy—the rehearsal or second publication of the Moral and Ceremonial law by the great law-giver. The whole is appropriately crowned with the magnificent benediction wreath of typical spiritual blessing on the whole Israel of God. Here is a monument every way worthy of the man, and of him whom he served with such fidelity. It is antemortem in its history. Moses himself unconsciously reared it during those forty years of his marvelously eventful life. That Moses wrote the Pentateuch needs no attempt at proof here, and the objections that have been urged against it by infidels and skeptics can have no weight with us. It is an immortal work, wherein he paints the marvels of his reign with the majestic picture of the government and religion which he established. Until the opening of the eighteenth century of the Christian era no one ever ventured to obscure this incontrovertible fact. The Hebrews never dreamed of doubting. As well, and on grounds equally tenable, could a doubt be sprung concerning any standard book of ancient history. From evidences no more satisfactory we readily ascribe to Mohammed his "Alcoran," to Plato his "Republic," and to Homer the sublime poems which bear his name. No work, whether ancient or modern, ever appeared more truly to bear the name of its real author than does the Pentateuch of Moses. Such a work could not be easily hazarded under a fictitious name. It would have been but short-lived, and of no abiding influence. It is no ordinary work. It comprises the first and chief of the sacred book of a nation and people distinguished above all the peoples on the earth. It early inspired a veneration which ages and ages of reproach, of calumny, of ostracism could not weaken or disturb, and which the sanctified faith of nearly nineteen hundred years of the New Testament dispensation has made pure and intense. These five books of Moses were to the Hebrews that which renders it well nigh impossible that they could have long survived a reasonable doubt as to their authenticity. In them was included all their science. They contained the entire civil and political code of that remarkable people. All their annals were comprised in them. Their calendar was there. They constituted their only rule of polity and worship, and the only authority and right and title of their sovereigns. In a word, the Pentateuch was the very foundation of their national, civil, and religious life. Its epoch and the epoch of the Hebrew Government must therefore have been the same. To charge Moses with imposture shows a reckless disregard both of the force of reason, and of the parity of reasoning. Moreover, his themes, his manner, his style, all combine to place him far above any suspicion in the minds of unprejudiced critics. Shall he be written down an impostor who first of all treated of the great I AM, the great First Cause, and in a manner so sublime that no one during more than 4,000 years has been able to surpass him. He an impostor! whose writings breathe only virtue, whose precepts are more than faultless, and whose style, equally simple, affecting, and sublime in spite of the rudeness of these first ages, openly display an inspiration altogether divine. Surely, nothing short of reckless antipathy could ever charge imposition here.

Moses wrote the Pentateuch. In it he has compiled an array of facts of the first importance. It stands to-day as it stood for more than 3,000 years the grandly significant work of the greatest of earthly legislators, the most eminent statesman, and the mightiest and most renowned of leaders this world has ever known. The only fitting and proper monument of the man whom, when living, Jehovah honored above all who ever lived, whose soul Jehovah kissed away in his sublimely mysterious death, and who was not deemed unworthy for burial at Jehovah's own hands. The purposes and uses which the Pentateuch has served, and still serves, and shall continue to serve to the end of time, give all the more expressiveness to our view of it to-day. Its grand title is Torah-Jehovah—the law of Jehovah. Torah in law is a term of the greatest importance in divine revelation. Its primary signification is to teach, to instruct. When applied to the Pentateuch it invests it with the nature and properties of a divine system of instruction in righteousness. It teaches of God and of man and the relations one sustains to the other. Moral good and evil, right and wrong, sin and holiness, life and death, as they pertain to man's immortality are its stupendous lessons. From it as from a fountain have been derived for every correct idea of God, His character, His perfection and His providence. Every principle of law and justice with which the people of earth are blessed, has been deduced from this one origin. By it only comes the knowledge of sin, and it is the most sovereign and effective as a system of teaching, in that it is the only school master leading men to the only Savior from sin.

It is a philosophical truth that the exact quantum of obliquity in a crooked line can only be ascertained by the application of a straight line. So here only by this perfect rule of moral action can sin in all its twistings and turnings be correctly ascertained and determined. These human laws are confessedly unexceptionable which are in conformity to the dictates of this divine revelation. On the other hand, these laws are at once extravagantly severe and extravagantly indulgent, unwise, unequal, and often impure, which are enacted in contempt of the Mosaic Code. The wisdom which is divine, is put in opposition to the will and caprice of men and the histories of Greece and Rome and many of the Asiatic Governments, in their negative testimony are trumpet tones to-day in honor and exultation of the law of Moses. The noblest princes and most enlightened statesmen, the truest philosophers, the purest and best men that have ever adorned the world, have been produced by its devout study. Only the New-Testament, the Gospel of our Lord Jesus, can be deemed in any way its equal. And this is at once the accomplishment of its rites and predictions, and the fulfillment of its great plan and outline. Not Confucius, or Menu, or Zoroaster, or Mohammed; not Plato or Lycurgus, or the purest and best of the famed Grecian ethic philosophers can for a moment dispute the palm of merit and excellence with Moses. The Pentateuch is an original work. It stands alone; its equals can never be found among the nations of the earth. Here has been amassed treasures of wisdom and knowledge. By these the great Law-giver has both greatly promoted and immeasurably enriched the civilized world. The Pentateuch has been a kind of reference book for almost every student in almost every human science. Hardly any work of any date from Moses' day till now on either geology, geography, chronology, astronomy, natural history, ethics, jurisprudence, political economy, poetry, criticism, or theology, but gives evidence somewhere that the writer has been a student of the Mosaic teaching. The choicest writers and philosophers of Pagan antiquity all borrowed largely from this great Hebrew Magna Charta. Holy prophets all down the long line of the following history of human redemption found it an ever flowing fountain of knowledge. From it have Deists and sceptics and polished writers against a divine revelation derived the very natural religion of which they boast, and all their acknowledged moral excellence. To it the several worlds of religion, of science, of letters, of thought in every department, and of morals are more largely indebted for more than is readily acknowledged in this age of boasted originality and discovery. In all these realms men have but trod in paths and prosecuted lines of research and dug in mines which these first of the world's books had opened, and in which they had shed their rays of unerring light. They have been expanded into innumerable folios in the progress of the world's history; yet in their original form they are incomparable still. Written in all the energy and purity of the incomparable language in which they were composed, containing subject matter the importance of which cannot be overestimated, characterized by a "variety of information," a "dignity of sentiment," an "accuracy of facts," and by "an impartiality, simplicity, and sublimity of narration," at once endless, exalted, incontrovertible and inimitable, and contemplating as they do the best and highest good of man—of these five books of Moses it may be said that they have never been equalled except by the Gospel of the Son of God.

From the Pentateuch to the Apocalypse is a royal road. Over it with one spring in Sinai, and the other in Calvary, spans a divinely royal arch whose resplendent crest reaches to the world of light. A keystone radiant in the glory of a divine atonement, adorns that crown of the bow, and on it, way up there where all eyes in heaven, and every eye of faith on earth may behold it, is significantly inscribed: "The song of Moses and the Lamb." Moses and Jesus! How these names are linked together throughout the Gospel range! Moses and the Crucified! In magnificent array of faultless beauty and resistless charm, does the New Testament of Jesus spread out the gardens of gospel grace and experimental blessedness, the new Eden of commended love. At the eastern end stands the cross, the tree of life to all in whom its healing leaves have fallen. At the corresponding end, ever conspicuous, ever attractive, and ever instructive, stands the great Torah-Jehovah, the imperishable monument of Moses. On this monumental pillar Joshua, or some other inspired man of God, has inscribed the honorable epitaph on the great law-giver, "And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses." This eulogium, though very concise, speaks volumes for him of whom it is written. After this it were almost presumption to attempt to portray his character. Till the Son of God appeared to bless the form of humanity the like of Moses had never arisen. From his call to the leadership of Israel at the burning bush to his release from earthly cares in honored Pisgah, his life had been one succession of honors divinely bestowed. This was his crowning honor—"Jehovah knew him face to face." Face to face in the frequent interviews freely accorded him, in the transmission of the law through him and in his daily intercession for the people in the tabernacle where Jehovah more immediately revealed himself to him. A very secretary of the divine wisdom was he, conducting all correspondence, so to speak, of the Great Jehovah with His people.

Only in one instance did he ever fail in interpreting the Divine will, and to the peoples' interest he was ever faithful and true. To ally forgetful of himself, his own secular interest, and the individual interests of his own family, he gave himself unreservedly to the work of promoting the honor of God and the welfare of the people for which he labored incessantly, and on several occasions showing that his two-fold object was dearer to him than his life. In no respect did Moses fail of true greatness. There was concentrated in his mind, as evinced in his life, every virtue which constitutes genuine nobility. Strong and self-possessed in his own conscious integrity, and assured of the divine guidance and protection, his views were ever clear and unconfused, and his measures ever decided. His courage and fortitude were marvelous, remaining unshaken and unconquerable at all times before the fiercest human opposition and the most formidable array of natural obstacles. Pharoah and his powerful hosts could not intimidate him. The Red Sea could not daunt him; for him the desert had no terrors. The clouds of heavens could rain manna to appease the demand for sustenance, and a rock could gush forth water to assuage thirst. In the unchangeableness of Jehovah his reliance was ever and unremittingly fixed. When he openly espoused the cause of oppressed Israel he had respect to the recompense of reward which he was assured God would give him. Of this great object he never lost sight; it was ever before him, an effectual guard both against discouragement at difficulties and undue elation of success.

His full and fearless renunciation of all the honor and perspective royalty involved in his consenting to be known as the son of Pharoah's daughter pleased him at once for above all secular considerations in his future government of the multitudes who followed his lead. One very notable instance of his disinterestedness marks the man. In his allotments to the several tribes he assigned no earthly possession to his own. It was enough for them that they should minister before the Lord, though it cut them off from all hope of political distinction. It could not be said that he either advanced or enriched his own family. Spoils of war there often were, yet we never heard of Moses' portion. His family believed in the divinity of his mission and he was religiously determined that from no act or appearance, or even the shadow of self-aggrandizement of his it should ever be called in question.

Of his moral character it is sufficient to say that it was almost immaculate. But one act mars it in the whole history, and of that it is mysteriously said, "It was ill with Moses for their sakes, not for his own." Thus distinguishing and marvelous was the character of this man, whose inspired epitaph is before us. But this Divine eulogium embraces the ministry of Moses, also, for it was in his ministry that his character shone so resplendent. He was the gift of God to Israel, and was an inestimable blessing. Instrumentally he was their redeemer and deliverer. By a sacrifice—the paschal sacrifice—he accomplished their redemption and their deliverance by a rod or staff—the one from liability to death, which had been decreed as the doom of all the first-born of Egypt; the other from Egyptian bondage and from re-enslavement or captivity on the road to Canaan.

It comes not within the province of this discourse to enumerate the several acts and scenes, so wonderful even to this day, in which the functions of ministry were so faithfully exercised. "Jehovah knew him face to face." This is equivalent to a declaration of the Divine approval. He was approved of God when he represented the people before Him. This almost surpasses mortal thought. But when we reflect further that in this ministry Moses was the vicegerent of Jehovah, that he represented Him before the people, and that in this also he won Divine approval, we are lost in the contemplation. When God first called him to this ministry He silenced all his fears of approaching the mighty tyrant of Egypt by saying to him, "See, I have made thee a god unto Pharaoh." Invested with My authority and endowed with My power, thou shalt stand before him, and in My name demand the release of Israel. This was the character in which he stood before Pharaoh, before Israel, and before all their enemies, and every natural obstacle which they encountered in their journeyings. What he said and what he did was as though God himself had said and done it. To bear this mystic relation involved a tremendous responsibility, and one which required qualifications both of heart and head well nigh divine. Yet, oh stupendous wonder! in it all "Jehovah knew him face to face."

We have not yet reached the crowning feature of this ministry. In all its essential features it was a typical ministry—typical of that infinitely transcendant ministry of God's incarnate Son. The truth of this is too evident to need a word in confirmation. It is asked in the book of "the Preacher," "What can the man who comes after the King represent?" But we might ask what could the man who precedes the royal ministrations of God's own Son, and that in the most important typical illustration or foreshadowings of that ministration. The Mosaic era was one of inestimable importance in the annals of redeeming love. By many an intricate and perhaps incomprehensible type of Divine ordination was Moses to accurately foreshadow this stupendous work of the world's redemption by Jesus Christ, types whose symmetry and proportion must not be marred to the least extent, and the perfect integrity of which must not in the slightest degree be impaired; types which are to be fully and perfectly realized in the life and work of no less illustrious a personage than the second person of the Trinity, incarnate in human form; typical illustrations and teachings concerning the great plan and purpose and work which, from all eternity, has engaged the mind and will and heart of the very being of Jehoviah, and which will continue to do so until fully and gloriously consummated in the complete redemption of all His chosen people—a work so important that it involves the very integrity of the Divine character and perfections, so momentous that the very universe must bend to its accomplishment, and so transcendant that every manifestation of the Divine glory shall pale into comparative insignificance before its refulgent splendor. What must the ministry have been which typified all? Yet such was the ministry of Moses—a legislator, a statesman, and as a leader incomparably great and grand and faultless; as a vicegerent of the infinite Jehovah and a type of the world's Redeemer and Saviour, approved of God. Brethren, do we not learn from this that they who live to please God live to a most noble and blessed use?—to have God's approval in all our actions in all our lives? What is the approval of this world? What is the approval of self compared with the approval of God? This life is but a span, and soon is ended. And then comes the life which will be ever blessed for those who lived to please God. Again you learn that they are God's especial care in all their interests who live for Him and His approval. He takes care of them; they are daily beneath the shadow of His wings. The sheltering wings of His providence cast their shadow over them, and they dwell secure. A child of grace and a child of Providence is he who lives for God, that he may have His approval. And you learn also that the works of the truly godly are immortal in their nature and perfectly blessed in their reflection. So is it with every child of God living for Him. Their works, like those of Moses, are immortal.

Whoever has God and his glory and the good of all men for his object, strikes a chord that goes on eternally, and its music shall be heard throughout the coming ages. "Hark, I heard a voice saying unto me, write Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." Oh, blessed! when that God's own children go up to their home in everlasting light and glory, crowned amid the strains that shall swell their triumph as they enter the everlasting temple of their everlasting home. And these simple and seeming insignificant deeds of Christian love performed during this life are those which are of such infinite importance. Then let us live for God, for heaven, for immortality.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS CHECKED.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSIT OF GOODS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES FOR EXPORTATION.

Following is the circular of Secretary Bristow deciding the controversy regarding the regulations for the transit of goods from Canada through the United States for exportation:

To Collectors of Customs:

Referring to the regulations recently issued in printed form, under date of March 30, 1875, concerning "the transportation of merchandise to, from, and through the British Possessions in North America," you are hereby instructed that said regulations are to be regarded as superseding all former regulations or instructions on the same subject, whether printed or otherwise, and that in any case of conflict between regulations or instructions of any prior date, on the same subject, and the said regulations of March 30, 1875, the latter are to prevail.

To prevent any possible misunderstanding on the subject of said regulations, the meaning and intent thereof are defined by this department as follows:

The distinction between the three classes of merchandise, the introduction of which into the territory of the United States is provided for in said regulations, is as follows:

1. The first class consists of importations from Canada, which may be either entered at the first port of arrival on the frontier or may pass under consular seal to the port of destination in the United States, there to be dealt with according to law. Articles 1 to 9, inclusive, relate to this class.

2. The second class consists of domestic or nondutiable merchandise, duty paid or free goods, and dutiable goods in bond, transported from one port in the United States to another port in the United States, such transportation being by land, or partly by land and partly by water, but involving transit in the course of such transportation over foreign contiguous territory. Articles 10 to 19, inclusive, relate to this class.

3. The third class consists of merchandise arriving at designated ports on the seaboard destined for the Dominion of Canada, or arriving at the frontier, destined for exit from the United States, via one of such designated ports. Articles 20 to 33, inclusive, relate to this class.

These distinctions are deemed by this department to be clearly recognized by the several statutes cited in the margin of said printed regulations, as well as by the Treaty of Washington, and will, therefore, continue to be recognized by this department until modified by further legislation.

Referring to the several regulations pertaining to the respective classes of merchandise as above defined, the following further instructions will be observed:

1. Special attention is called to the language of the regulations (Art. 7,) which makes it the duty of the Collector at the port of destination in the United States, on arrival of cars under consular seal, to see that prompt delivery is made of the manifest accompanying each car, and "thereupon take means to secure the collection of the duties upon the merchandise." Hence, on arrival at the port of destination in the United States, such goods become subject to all the provisions of law and regulations necessary to prevent their going into consumption without the payment of duties.

It is especially to be observed that, as a preliminary to the use of the privilege conferred by the act of 1864, the regulations require an oath, as a part of the consular manifest, to be made by the owner, agent, or consignee of the merchandise, or the conductor of the car, to the truth of such manifest, (the requisites of which manifest are stated in article 4,) which oath must also state the destination of the car. (Form No. 67.)

An examination or comparison of the contents of the car with the manifest at the time of sealing is not absolutely required by law or regulations, and hence is not necessarily made by the consular officer, but it is his duty under the law to see that the car is "capable of being properly closed, so that access cannot be had to its contents." It is evident, therefore, that the security of transportation in sealed cars depends, first, upon the adaptability of the car to be properly closed; secondly, upon its being thus closed, and the consular seal remaining intact until the arrival of the car at its place of destination; and lastly, upon its contents being found, on such arrival, to agree exactly with the manifest.

It is important, therefore, that the most careful scrutiny shall be exercised by the proper Customs officers to see that these conditions are strictly fulfilled.

2. This branch of the regulations embraces coastwise transportation on the lakes, where either British or American vessels may be employed as connecting links in the transportation by rail; and special care will be observed with reference to transhipments in such cases.

The regulations "governing the transportation of Canadian merchandise," &c., printed under the head of "Supplement," on page 25, are those adopted by the Dominion of Canada as a counterpart to the regulations of this department, contained in article 19, as aforesaid.

3. This class of merchandise, known as "foreign merchandise in transit," is distinguished from ordinary importations by the phraseology of the act of July 28, 1866; by that of the Treaty of Washington, and by the act of March 1, 1873, enacted to carry said treaty into effect. In each of them it is described as merchandise "arriving * * * and destined," &c.; and provision is made for the transit thereof, as such, across the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, after being first entered at the proper Custom-house.

Both the entry and the transit must be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Article 20 prescribes the form of combined entry which may be used as to transit goods arriving at designated ports on the seaboard, and article 31 permits the same form of entry at the frontier port for like goods arriving from the Dominion of Canada, destined for shipment from a port on the seaboard.

It will be perceived, therefore, that under the statutes, treaty, and regulations referred to, the provisions for sealing cars under consular manifest, as contained in articles 1 to 9, inclusive, do not apply to this class of goods so as to excuse them from the necessity of entry at the first port, but that an entry thereof is indispensable before they can be permitted to traverse the territory of the United States. Such entry, however, need not necessarily include an entry for exportation, but may, at the option of the person duly authorized to make entry, consist only of an entry for transportation in bond conditioned in the usual manner for delivery of the merchandise to the Collector at the port of exit from the United States.

On such delivery, it may be entered by the consignee for immediate exportation, or, if he so desire, for warehouse in bond. In the latter case only, the goods will be regarded as importations subject to duty, but in order to preserve the non-dutiable character of this class of merchandise as being not an importation, but only in transit across the territory of the United States, that fact must clearly appear on entry at the frontier port, and all entries and proceedings in connection therewith must be made and had in good faith, it being the intention of this department to secure to all parties concerned, including the Government, whatever rights, privileges, and immunities are conferred by law, but, at the same time, to insist on a strict observance of all obligations imposed by law.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

By order of the Emperor the Ministry replied on the 9th inst. to the petition addressed to his Majesty on the 2d of this month by the Prussian Bishops. The following is the text of the petition:

MOST SERENE AND MOST MIGHTY EMPEROR, MOST GRACIOUS EMPEROR, KING, AND SIRE: A bill has been presented to both Houses of the Diet by your imperial and royal Majesty's Ministry, by which the further enjoyment of the State grants accorded to the Catholic bishoprics and clergy will be made dependent upon a previous declaration of the administrators of dioceses or the clergy that they will unconditionally obey the State laws. So unconditional a declaration is incompatible with the conscience of a Christian. Indeed the Apostles and innumerable Christian martyrs suffered death rather than submit to State laws and public ordinances which prohibited them from proclaiming the Divine truths or demanded on their part a denial of the Christian faith. We being, therefore, unable to give that declaration without acting against our conscience or infringing upon the principles of Christianity, thus the attempt to force us to obey, by withholding material means, can never be regarded as admissible from a Christian standpoint. Moreover, the respective grants from the State to the bishoprics in question are in compliance with a legal obligation which the State undertook when it assumed possession of the secularized church property, in accordance with explicit stipulations, and, to quote the well-known words of a Prussian Minister, they were undertaken under a pledge of the honor of Prussia. And, as regards other State grants to clergymen, they also by no means sprang from a mere liberality of the State toward the Church, but have likewise a legal basis either in the secularization of cloisters and ecclesiastical institutions, or in right of patronage, or in royal promises, and the suspension of these grants just at the present moment must especially serve to stir bitter feelings in the hearts of the Catholics, since just now considerable improvements of salary from the general revenue are granted by the State with gracious liberality to the clergy of other Christian denominations. We feel, however, the threatened suspension of the State grant most painfully, because it is expressly described as a punishment for the attitude of the Catholic Bishops and clergy with regard to the May laws, although they are unable to cooperate in the execution of these laws without violating their most sacred duties and the Divine constitution of the Catholic Church. We should fear to trespass upon the veneration due to your Majesty if we were even to consider the supposition possible that it could respond to the intentions of your Majesty to demand such an infidelity and violation of duty on the part of the appointed guardians of ecclesiastical order. We therefore do not address ourselves to the houses of the Diet, where the proportion of Christian feeling begins to vanish more and more, but address ourselves direct to your Majesty, as the protector of the Christian Church recognized by Prussia—to the Crown, by which the Catholics have likewise ever stood with true loyalty during political storms—the respectful prayer that your Majesty will deny your sanction to the intended law, as being a violation of duly-acquired rights, and a source of unspeakable affliction and peace-disturbing confusion. In deepest reverence, with most entire submission, we remain your Majesty's most humble, true, and obedient

[Here follow the signatures.]

Fulda, April 2, 1875.

The following is the text of the reply of the Ministry:

BERLIN, April 9, 1875.

His Majesty, the Emperor and King, has deigned to charge the Ministry with the reply to the petition addressed to his Majesty on the 2d inst. by the Prussian Bishops assembled in Fulda. In fulfilling the Imperial instructions we cannot avoid expressing our astonishment and regret at the fact that ecclesiastics of such high positions as the right reverend Bishops could make themselves the vehicle of an assertion that it would be in Prussia a denial of the Christian faith to promise obedience to such laws which in other German and foreign States have been obeyed for centuries, and are still most readily obeyed by the Catholic clergy and their ecclesiastical superiors, an unconditional obedience to which continues to be sworn there by the Catholic clergy by a sacred oath. None the less remarkable and untrue is the assertion that the laws, against which recently the disobedience of the Bishops has been directed in Prussia only, forbid the proclamation of the Divine truths. With regard to the right, reverend Bishops mentioning that improvements of salary are at the present being granted to the clergy of other denominations, which did not at the same time benefit the Catholic clergy, a superficial glance at the bills before and the debates of the Diet would have sufficed to convince the right reverend Bishops themselves of the untruth of their assertion. It can just as little be unknown to the right reverend Bishops that the measure which they ask his Majesty not to sanction, at the same time using offensive expressions about its contents, could only have reached the Diet with the Imperial consent. The demand that his Majesty should, notwithstanding, refuse his sanction, after it had been adopted by the Diet, is the more strange, since the right reverend Bishops themselves will not believe that the grants, the suspension of which is in question, would have been ever made, or at their bestowal the right had been reserved to the Bishops and clergy to be obedient or not to the laws of the State according to the Papal will. With regard to the petition calling the law which withdraws the State grants a source of unspeakable affliction and peace-disturbing confusion, those among the right reverend Bishops who in the year 1870, before the proclamation of the Vatican resolutions, saw that such conditions would arise from those resolutions, and announced this publicly in eloquent terms, should ask themselves if they, by a true and firm maintenance of their convictions, would not, perhaps, have been able to preserve our Fatherland from the confusion and disturbance of peace which they themselves warningly prophesied, and which we now with them deplore. We request your Grace to kindly communicate this letter to the signatories of the petition.

(Signed,) THE STATE MINISTRY.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The Liverpool *Post* of April 12 says: Some fifteen years ago much excitement was created in Dublin and the neighborhood by the brutal murder of an old woman named Bessie McManus, who had lived on a farm at Glancullen, three miles from the city. Various circumstances led to the suspicion that the foul deed had been committed by a man named Patrick Hall, who lived in the house with her, and who, indeed, had been brought up by her from his infancy, having been taken into the house as a foundling. The murder took place on the 8th February, 1860, and as Hall absconded at the time, he has been "wanted" ever since by the Police, but somehow or other has contrived to avoid detection ever since, till yesterday, when he was apprehended at his lodgings in the neighborhood of Copperashill, Liverpool, by Inspector Walsh and Sergeant Seed, of the county constabulary, Old Swan. Some time before her brutal murder it seems Mrs. McManus had made her will, and the prisoner was exceedingly anxious to know the nature of its contents. Information on this point was refused, and imagining that he had not been properly treated he began to ill-treat the old lady. On the day named he struck her about the head, inflicting most serious injuries, of which she died shortly afterward. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "willful murder," and both the Coroner and the Magistrates issued warrants for Hall's apprehension. Strange as it may seem, however, although he has never been out of the United Kingdom, and has been now for some years in Liverpool, he has cleverly managed to elude even the most vigorous search. He worked as a laborer at Freshfield, and Inspector Walsh having ascertained that he was lodging in Copperas Hill, they went there shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning, and succeeded in apprehending him.

THE COST OF CONTINENTAL ARMIES.

Col. de Vallière, the head of the Swiss School of Artillery, has published an interesting essay on the number of men maintained in the various great Continental armies and the expenses involved. Adding such reserves as may actually be summoned into the field, he makes the numerical establishments not very far from 6,500,000, of which 1,700,000 are allotted to Germany, 1,500,000 to France, 1,500,000 to Russia (excluding her Asiatic land forces as not to be counted on for a contest in Europe,) 900,000 to Austria, and 750,000 to Italy. Of this number, however, he admits that it would be difficult in practice to call out the whole even in the German Empire. As to the cost per man of those actually in the ranks, he computes it at £48 in Russia, £47 in France, £40 in Germany, £37 in Italy, and only £29 in Austria. But as his special object is to reconcile his countrymen to their own militia system on military grounds, provided always that it be made a thoroughly efficient one of its kind, he has taken especial care to point out that the Swiss roll of (without landwehr) 104,000 men would, even at the low Austrian price of regulars, cost £3,000,000 nearly, instead of a little over half a million. The essayist's general argument is that the shortening of the line-soldier's time with the colors in all armies and the period of the training just voted in Switzerland, brings the two different systems into much closer approximation than is generally allowed.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The following call has been issued by the President of the National Temperance Union:

"In view of the fact that April 30 has been fixed upon as a day of fasting and prayer by the friends of temperance in England, the Women's National Temperance Christian Union of America unite with them to observe April 30 as a day of humiliation and prayer in behalf of temperance in our own land. Societies are urged to observe the day by holding all-day prayer-meetings, mass-meetings, and by doing such other work as the Spirit may prompt."

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH, } Commissioners.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, by private family residing on the avenue, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates: references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses, north-west corner of 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board. Houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c. To physicians or a party of gentlemen desiring to make arrangements for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—RECEPTION-ROOM, ample closets, and water; suitable for a physician; also, two large rooms, third floor; excellent board; family private; terms moderate; location unexceptionable.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floors; three rooms, en suite; all conveniences; and two rooms above; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West 29th st., four doors west of Broadway.

A FRONT PARLOR, WELL FURNISHED, with or without the side room; bath and hot and cold water on the floor; also, a square front bed-room; to let to a gentleman without meals; reference given. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen: house and table first class.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES OF furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board, or with breakfast; also rooms on the parlor floor, suitable for physician's office; references.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two elegantly furnished parlors; very reasonable rent to neat parties; breakfast if desired: modern conveniences; no moving.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

A.—TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board, in private family. No. 33 East 18th st., near Broadway.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with table board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

NO. 129 EAST 29TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, all modern improvements, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast: corner house.

TO RENT—A CORNER SUITE OF THREE OR four large rooms, newly furnished, in the apartment house No. 531 5th av., corner 44th st. Possession given immediately.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, second floor, front alcove, and sunny room connecting; en suite or single; use of bath and parlor.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; Summer arrangement could be made reasonable: good location; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO front rooms on second floor, with board, to a couple; $30; house nearly new; references required. Call for one week at No. 330 West 46th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE EXCEEDINGLY comfortable rooms to let, either en suite or singly, and with or without board: highest references given and required; terms moderate. No. 55 East 9th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, to gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; highest references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with private baths and closet, to let, without meals; near Union Club. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE HANDSOME rooms en suite, soon vacated, to let at Summer rates; private table if desired; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., NEAR THE PARK.—An elegantly furnished second floor to rent, with or without private table. Also, other rooms. References exchanged.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; monthly payment in advance; references exchanged. No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—ONE HANDSOMELY furnished room on second floor, with board; also one large room on third floor; $25 for two persons. Reference exchanged.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED parlors and second floor, en suite or singly, with or without board, to desirable parties; also, office for physician.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208 MADISON PARK.—Second floor, handsomely furnished; for the season or year; also, other suites; house and appointments first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton Street Ferries: large, pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second floors; hot and cold water, and every convenience for gentlemen; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, vicinity of Madison square, Central Park, and all choice locations, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, on second and fourth floors; also large parlor; prices moderate; first-class references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts.—A front suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board; finest location in town.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms with board; one single room for a gentleman; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

HANDSOME CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH good board, pleasant for a party of gentlemen; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

PLEASANT BACK PARLOR TO RENT 1ST of May to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; all improvements. No. 116 Lexington av.

FURNISHED HALL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR to let to a gentleman without board, in a private family; reference required. Apply at No. 12 Morton st.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, connecting; also one single room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; reasonable rate.

NO. 5 EAST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, furnished rooms for family or single gent; table boarders taken.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—TWO pleasant rooms, Southern exposure, to let, with board; also, a single room; highest references.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—HALL ROOMS WITH closets attached in a large and cheerful house, with first-rate board at $8, $9, and $10 per week.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, FACING THE PARK.—Elegant sunny rooms to let, with private bath; also large square rooms to let.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, in private house, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second story front rooms to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE ROOM to rent to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—BOARD; LIBERAL terms made with permanent parties for season or year; table board.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families and single gentlemen at 128 East 23d st.

NO. 64 2D AV.—FINE FRONT PARLOR, AND other rooms, with board, in a newly fitted-up house.

AN UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let, with or without board, No. 299 Henry st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th: every convenience, with private table: and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second-story, without board; reasonable prices; references exchanged. Call and see them.

PARLOR FLOOR, 25 BY 70, ELEGANTLY furnished, whole or part; also other rooms above. No. 21 West 24th st., near 5th av.; fine location; terms moderate.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, also an office, to let; been long occupied by a physician; central location, near St. James'.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water, with board; also, two hall rooms; reference.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms on third floor, with board; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, TO BE VACATED May 1, will be rented en suite or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT LEE, N. J.—Location healthy, shaded, secluded, picturesque; on high ground, overlooking river; fifteen minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Address B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF quiet, domestic habits desires, May 1, a large, sunny, handsomely furnished room, with good board, in a private family, where he can have all that constitutes a comfortable home. References given or sent by letter if desired. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. S. W., Box No. 276, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SMALL SQUARE room, with board, in a private family, in a good locality; terms moderate. Address, with description and terms, LEX, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two young children, and servant, within one block of No. 100 West 53d st. Address DR. CHRYSTIE, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—One hour from City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; all modern improvements; thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Rooms en suite or singly. Table d'hote or private. Terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

LENOX HOUSE,
GREENWICH, CONN.,

will be open by the 20th of May. This house is a branch of the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., and is in no way connected with the old Tweed Club House.

MRS. CREAGH, OF HERRICK CASTLE, Tarrytown, has leased the Cliff House, Rye, Westchester County, for the coming season. This favorite resort is one hour from New-York; good stable accommodations; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms can apply at No. 34 West 14th st.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG Island, will open May 20: terms moderate for season guests. WEEKS BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D.

GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st.

EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, April 28, 1875, for paving the streets and roadways of West Washington Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. HERCULES E. GILLILAN, the firm of GILLILAN & CO. is this day dissolved. The undersigned surviving partner will liquidate the firm's affairs and sign the firm name in liquidation.

ADOLPH AMEND.

Mr. ADOLPH AMEND will continue the brokerage business in Gold and Foreign Exchange until May 1, 1875, in his own name.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned members of the firm of NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO. expired by its own limitation on the 1st February, 1875. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDSON retires from the firm, and the liabilities will be paid and the claims due the firm collected by the remaining partners, who will continue the China, Glass, and Gas-fixture business at No. 686 Broadway, under the firm name of F. B. NICOL & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1875.

FRANCIS B. NICOL,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ORSER & LEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities will be paid and all claims due the firm will be collected by ROBERT S. ORSER, at No. 7 Murray st., New-York City.

Dated New-York, April 24, 1875.

ROBERT S. ORSER,
MAURICE LEE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Trustees and Committee of Creditors of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of December, 1874.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
EDWARD MORGAN, } Trustees.
LAWRENCE WELLS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSE M. HURTADO, } Committee.
DAVID S. GREENEBAUM,
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
ap19-1aw3wM Attorneys, &c. No. 206 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS H. PRATT, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of April, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Julius H. Pratt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SILSBY, Assignee,
ap19-1aw3wM* No. 49 New street.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University place, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

The New York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde, Mr. J. B. Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Leithe Girardin.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TRUE AS STEEL—STAGE STRUCK YANKEE—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The offer of the post of Attorney General to ex-Judge PIERREPONT would reflect considerable credit on the Administration. There is no denying that the office has not recently been filled to the satisfaction of the country, and Judge PIERREPONT would bring to it those qualities which are naturally looked for in any one who holds it. He is a man not only of great legal attainments, but of excellent common sense, sound judgment, and much shrewd knowledge of the world. In the hard contests which the Republican Party has passed through of late years, he has always been ready to lend his powerful assistance, and yet he has not gone beyond the limits of conscientious support of principle. In a word, he would, if appointed, be a man of first-rate ability in a highly important post—and to secure that result is one of the most difficult problems in the practical work of government.

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in his interesting letter from Egypt which we published yesterday, informs us that the Viceroy has decided to encourage an exhibition from Egypt in our Centennial next year. Among other features of this department will be the reproduction of the wondrous tomb at Beni Hassan, which attracted so much attention at the Vienna Exposition. We hope that as nearly all the rest of the world is now taking an active interest in the great event of next year, it will begin to awaken a proper degree of interest among our own people. The Exhibition ought to be the most remarkable and the most successful of the long series which began in 1851, and in which the "American Department" occupied so important a place. The effect of the exposition then made of our mechanical inventions has been felt ever since in our trade, and we ought to be able to accomplish much greater results next year. Since 1851 we have made vast progress in the mechanical arts, notwithstanding the long and devastating war which has intervened. If our new machinery and other inventions receive anything like justice at the hands of patentees and exhibitors, we shall receive a new influx of customers from all parts of the world. This consideration alone ought to induce everybody to do what lies within his individual power to assist in making the Centennial worthy of the country, and of the event which it will celebrate. As our readers will remember, we did our part toward encouraging this project at a time when most other journals were throwing cold water upon it. We still maintain that it is the duty of the people to work together to promote the success of the undertaking—and decidedly there is no time to be lost in making a good beginning.

We may be quite sure that we shall be called upon to receive an enormous number of visitors from abroad next year. There will be the double attraction of the Centennial and the active electioneering work of a Presidential campaign, and political observers will probably not be less interested in the latter "exhibition" than in the former. The Beecher trial will, we presume, be over by that time, but our foreign visitors cannot expect to see everything in one year. If Mr. BIGELOW's valuable hints are carried out, it would be possible for one of the counsel to read a short essay or two in seventy volumes, and at any rate we hope his great idea of the drama in a hundred acts will not be overlooked. "The play's the thing," as we hope the Commissioners will acknowledge. It would be a great advantage if the presence of so many on-lookers from abroad had the effect of softening the asperities usually incidental to a Presidential campaign; but the signs and tokens are not good, and we should be inclined to predict, in the language of the period, that the "hair will fly" briskly in several directions before the great fight of 1876 is over.

Some of the Democratic papers are particularly delighted with the "great work" done by Mr. W. R. MARTIN in the Park Commission, and beg the Mayor to appoint some one else exactly like him when next a vacancy occurs. What Mr. MARTIN has done to entitle himself to this outburst of gratitude is not known to the general public, but most people who use their eyes have noticed that the parks are no longer looked after as they used to be, and there have been rumors in some of the newspapers of obstructive and disorganizing efforts on the part of certain members of the board. No one will believe that Col. STEBBINS is responsible for this mischievous influence; it must proceed from the men who are determined to make the Parks Department a mere instrument of Tammany Hall, and who were put into the commission for that express purpose. The patronage and expenditures controlled by that department would be very useful to Tammany, and Mayor WICKHAM is not blind to the fact. Moreover, the *World* almost admits that Mr. MARTIN is expected by the Mayor to make himself as disagreeable as he can to Controller GREEN, for whom the Mayor is known to cherish that unreasoning hatred which a very weak official sometimes feels toward a strong and efficient one. Thus, the *World* speaks of Mr. MARTIN's mission as including the task of "removing the obstructions which the incompetency and the pure cussedness of Controller GREEN have put in the way of enlarging the tax-paying areas." All this shows that a purely political feud is going on, and it is to be hoped that the whole subject will receive a thorough discussion before the public parks are once more handed over to the Tammany spoiler.

The fire in the Club-house of the Union League Club yesterday morning will be very generally regretted. Although the pecuniary loss is covered by insurance, there will be an unavoidable interruption to the social life of the club, and there has been a complete destruction of a set of very enjoyable surroundings. The furniture and decoration of the Club-house were quiet in style, but in many respects very beautiful, and contributed in no small degree to the strong attachment to the club which has grown up among its members. Doubtless the new arrangements, which have, unfortunately, become necessary, will be guided by the same good judgment and refined taste that regulated those now broken up; but they will not for a long time have to the members the charm of old associations. The damage to the library—which is a valuable and well-selected one—is happily believed to be not very great.

THE CAUSES OF HARD TIMES.

A correspondent in another column suggests that the cause of the "hard times" which the country still suffers from is the fact that so many working men are out of employment. He also asserts that if the rich would "open their purses and give employment, times would soon become better." There is in our correspondent's view of this matter so much that will find concurrence from a large part of the community, that it is worth while to examine a little into the soundness of that view. It is a pleasant thing to have a scapegoat, and it is very natural for those who suffer most from depression of trade to believe that those who suffer least are responsible. We none of us like to think either that the inconveniences which we encounter are the consequences of our own acts or that they are the effects of causes absolutely beyond our immediate control. When we are in difficulty, we either blame some one else for it or we go to work to get directly out of it, and it is annoying to be able to do neither the one nor the other. Yet that is the actual position of the working classes at the present time. They are suffering from a depression which is not the fault of the employers any more than it is their own, and which nothing but the gradual operation of forces that require a good deal of time will remedy. It is all very well to say that hard times would be at an end if the laborers were at work. That is true. But the work must come as a consequence of an improvement in trade. It cannot come first. Even if it were possible to induce employers to set men at work simply in order to restore activity by the expenditures which the workmen would make, the process must soon come to a stop. The fund which employers as a class *could* spend in this way is very small. It is always pretty well exhausted before stagnation sets in, and it cannot be replenished until trade revives again.

The workmen can themselves see this if they consider for a moment what it is that goes on under the name of trade. It is simply the production by various men of things for the use of other men. Now, there are times when this process goes on swimmingly. Capital, from a variety of causes which we need not now enumerate, accumulates, and pushes out in all directions, seeking profitable employment. When all the branches of employment which can give a profit to cash capital are filled, others are stimulated by credit. Everybody is ready to buy, and everything finds a ready market. But as surely as these periods come, some one or more great branches of business are overdriven. More is produced than can find a market. Production is gradually or suddenly curtailed, and labor is out of employment. Laborers who are thus rendered idle buy more sparingly or cease to buy, and so the depression spreads. This is precisely what occurred in the United States in the Fall of 1873, when it was first generally discovered that railroad building and kindred or dependent industries had been overdone. That was the radical cause of the panic of that Autumn, and of the depression that followed.

For this depression there can only be one sufficient remedy. It lies in precisely that general reduction of expenditures as compared with income which has been going on in this country for the past eighteen months. When a community, or a very large part of it, confines itself to satisfying the simpler and more imperative of its wants, the tendency immediately begins for capital to accumulate. If we could imagine consumption reduced to the barest necessities of food, shelter, and clothing, we should see the ultimate point which depression can reach. From that point there is a tendency to reaction, because at such times these articles are produced in greater quantities than they can be used. The surplus becomes available for exchange, and with exchange trade revives. As the surplus accumulates the revival becomes more and more active, until finally the process we first described has been again completed.

If this view of the general operation of events is correct, the working men—*i. e.*, the manual laborers for wages—can see that the employers cannot help them permanently until the time comes when it shall be profitable for both to resume activity. In intervals of depression, saving and reduced cost of production are the conditions of renewed activity. Without these there can be no permanent recovery. When these conditions are fulfilled—as in great part they are at present—recovery will surely take place.

FAST TRAVEL AND FAST LIFE.

Notwithstanding the snow-storm on Saturday night, Spring, or our substitute for Spring, is coming, and it will last just long enough to enable those of us who are able to travel to get themselves well out of town before the Summer sets in fiercely in June. Already the movement to Europe has begun; but it has not got so far on that a word of suggestion is out of place in regard to the wisest way of seeing those countries which have been so much longer subjected to the influences of civilization than our own. But it is not our purpose to suggest a tour; rather to limit one. The number of Americans that visit Europe every Summer is so great and so constant that it has become a common-place subject of wondering observation there. It is so great, and is accompanied by such a lavish, foolishly lavish, expenditure of money, that it has very greatly affected the prices of living and of manufactured articles, to the openly-expressed disgust of the non-producing classes. And yet it is to be feared that of the multitude of Americans who thus "see Europe," very few indeed derive any real benefit from their travel, or, in fact, any very high quality of pleasure. They come back with very little more knowledge of any part of Europe than they went out with; and such little knowledge as they have is limited to the merest surface of the shallows of Continental life. And the reason of this is, in a great measure, their restlessness. Our countrymen have become proverbial in Europe in this respect. The general notion of a traveling American there—exaggerated, of course, as all general notions are apt to be, but based on the truth—is that of a creature rushing from town to town, and in town from place to place, with a rapidity which ranges his loose garments in a horizontal line behind him. He is, perhaps, accompanied by one or two pretty and very highly-dressed ladies. In England he likes to know a Lord, on the Continent to catch a Count; but otherwise he herds with fellow-Americans, and they rove the country together.

Now this is not the way to learn anything by travel. It teaches nothing, either of men or of things; it does not give even a glimpse of the surface of society or of art; it is productive of nothing but a sort of mental dissipation, which is a very poor substitute for real mental recreation. If travelers of average common sense would but think a little of the object of travel, and take counsel with cultivated friends who have had some experience in it, they would see that the society and the art, and even the scenery, of a foreign country are to be really seen, understood, and enjoyed only by dwelling among them long enough to have the impression of novelty, the sensation of strangeness, obliterated. Only then do they begin to be known, in fact to be really seen. It is as with a foreign language: we have no mastery of it until the strangeness of its idiom has passed away, and we are able to think in it as we speak it. Travelers for a Summer's recreation are not, of course, expected to give themselves up to study of questions of society and art and literature; but they do want to get health and enjoyment and mental recreation; and all these they will get much more surely by limiting than by extending their tour. Let them choose two or three places most suited to their tastes, whatever they may be, and pass their time there quietly, instead of rushing headlong through Europe on first-class express trains. And it would be even better if, in an absence which does not extend over more than three or four months, they passed most of their time at one well-chosen place, and there became really acquainted with its people, its scenery, its art, and its antiquities. They would come home wiser in mind and better in health than they will by flitting through capitals and flying through galleries and perching for their longest rest in Paris. The fault of the age is restlessness and consequent superficiality; and eminent in this respect is the American, and most so of all the traveling or the traveled American. The amount of vast and varied ignorance of Europe which our countrymen bring annually back from thence is quite incalculable. Europe is not to be learned in a Summer; but one place in Europe may be pretty well studied and enjoyed in that time, and a glimpse gotten of many other places in going and coming.

As we have already said, this way of traveling is part and parcel of our restless modern existence. We cry out for rapid transit in our cities, and the truth is that we are seeking to make life little else but rapid transit. We reckon our enjoyment, not by its depth or its length, but by the surface it covers and the swiftness with which it bears us along. We have done so many things; we have gone through so many formulae of business or of pleasure within a certain time—that is the measure of life to most of us. The inevitable consequence is that, to those who live thus, life *is* rapid transit. They have their reward. And that, indeed, men generally do. We carry this crave for fast living to such a pitch that we actually glory in passing a good part of our lives shut up in a large box running on iron rails, in which we are hurried from place to place. The number of men who do business in the great cities of Europe and America, and live, or rather sleep, so far away from home that they pass three or four hours a day in getting back and forth, is very great indeed. And they regard their ability to do so as one of the great evidences of progress in the age. They don't consider the fact that their rapid transit merely takes them from drudgery in one place to dullness in another. It would be better for their souls and their bodies if they got less money and had more quiet. The chief end of life is not swift locomotion, nor, to return to our starting point, is that the chief object of travel.

A CENTENNIAL IN DISPUTE.

Although our national history barely stretches over a century, we are likely to have as much discussion of disputed points, during this era of centennials, as many older nationalities. While Concord and Lexington are amicably disputing over the honorable parts which both filled in the Revolution, North Carolina intervenes with a claim for originating the immortal Declaration of Independence. The claim, to be sure, is an old one; but North Carolina, this year, will give it additional emphasis by anticipating the great American Centennial by some fourteen months. It is believed by many people in "the Old North State" that the credit of making the original Declaration of Independence belongs to the County of Mecklenburg, in that State, and that the Mecklenburgers made it in May, 1775. Acting upon this belief, they have agreed to celebrate what they believe to be the true and only centennial of that declaration on the 20th May, 1875.

It is undoubtedly true that in May, 1775, a company of persons assembled at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, did pass a series of patriotic and bold resolutions concerning the injustice of British rule and the right and duty of the colonists to resist such oppression. In April, 1819, forty years after the Continental Congress had adopted the immortal Declaration, there appeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* a series of resolutions purporting to be those adopted at the meeting in Mecklenburg County. These resolutions were not only brave, patriotic, and declaratory of independence, but they embodied certain phrases which were then famous as parts of the document prepared by THOMAS JEFFERSON. This publication caused a great deal of discussion. JOHN ADAMS inclosed a copy, clipped from the Essex *Register*, to JEFFERSON, then living in retirement at Monticello. ADAMS said that he was surprised to learn that these resolutions purported to antedate the Declaration; he would not pretend to decide upon their genuineness, which he said was a mystery, but he would like to have JEFFERSON's opinion on the subject. JEFFERSON's reply was emphatic, and, it must be confessed, somewhat heated. The whole affair, as published, he considered spurious. He wrote: "I deem it a very unjustifiable quiz, like that of the volcano, so minutely related to us as having broken out in North Carolina some half dozen years ago, in that part of the country, and perhaps in that very County of Mecklenburg, for I do not remember its precise locality." He then proceeded to analyze the claims of this document, as the original Declaration of Independence, adducing as arguments against its genuineness that appeal was made to records which had been burned and to men who were dead. He added: "When Mr. HENRY's resolutions, far short of independence, flew like lightning through every paper, and kindled both sides of the Atlantic, this flaming declaration of the same date, of the independence of Mecklenburg County, of North Carolina, absolving it from British allegiance, and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, too, is never heard of."

Thus far, Mr. JEFFERSON's historians seem to have treated the matter with some reserve. The Mecklenburg resolutions, which we reproduce to-day on another page, were commented upon as being among the controverted points of American history. BANCROFT, for example, while crediting the people of Mecklenburg with great boldness and patriotism, does not concede to them the origination of the resolutions which, as will be seen, contain many of the exact words and phrases subsequently adopted by the framer of the address adopted by the Continental Congress. That historian says, however, that the Mecklenburg resolutions were "in effect a declaration of independence." But he quotes from it a phrase, "All laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King or Parliament," &c., which is not found in the resolutions published in 1819, as the original Mecklenburg declaration. LOSSING says of the resolutions which so excited the ire of JEFFERSON, that "a convention of people assembled at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, in May, 1775, and by a series of resolutions, they virtually declared their constituents absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." DUYCKINCK in his *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, notices the dispute, and, after briefly reviewing the claim of Mecklenburg, concedes that as a composition, the work of the Declaration of Independence was JEFFERSON's. Mr. JOSEPH SEAWALL JONES, a citizen of North Carolina, shortly after JEFFERSON's reply to ADAMS, replied to what he styled "the aspersions of Mr. JEFFERSON." His volume probably contains the best summary of the claims of North Carolina to having originated the Declaration which, more than a year after, was promulgated by the Continental Congress. It is noticeable, however, that the whole question, as presented by Mr. JONES, and the persons who then represented the State of North Carolina, hinges on the memory of witnesses. No authentic record of the minutes of the Charlotte meeting in May, 1775, are in existence. The resolutions, as we publish them to-day, were verified by persons who, years after their passage, declared that they were the work of the Mecklenburg Convention.

Finally, Mr. PETER FORCE, of Washington, a most industrious and exact recorder and collector of American historical records, in 1838 produced a series of resolutions adopted by the Mecklenburg Convention, May 31, 1775, and printed in the New-York *Journal* of that year. These resolutions, though singularly bold, do not make a formal assertion of independence. The phrases of the Congressional Declaration, now recognized as Jeffersonian, do not occur in it. Instead of declaring that the "subscribers absolve themselves from allegiance to the British crown," they resolve that their declaration "shall be in full force and virtue until the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary intentions with respect to America." In a life of JEFFERSON, written by Prof. GEORGE TUCKER, of the University of Virginia, in 1837, the author considers the question exhaustively, and concludes by conceding that the Mecklenburg Convention did adopt a series of courageous and patriotic resolutions in May, 1775, and that, "by a sort of patriotic forgery," the immortal phrases used by JEFFERSON were subsequently engrafted upon it. This seems a reasonable conclusion. It cannot be possible that the author of the document promulgated by Congress pilfered from a paper, already in the archives, such phrases as "dissolve the political bands which have connected," "absolve from all allegiance to the British Crown," "are, and of right ought to be," "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Such a plagiarism would have been instantly detected in North Carolina, if nowhere else. It was not until 1819, however, that this remarkable similarity between the two documents was even noticed. And it was not until 1819 that the Mecklenburg resolutions saw the light of day, so far as any contemporary records show. The North Carolina people will celebrate their declaration on May 20, 1875. They have abundant cause for congratulation. The Mecklenburgers were early in the field. It is not likely that they declared the independence of Mecklenburg County; but they were brave, patriotic, and far-seeing. Whether they spoke on the 31st or 20th of May, 1775, their utterance deserves centennial commemoration.

MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

There was a time when some thoughtful people were afraid that the world would become overstocked with population. That alarm, short-lived as it was, has no longer any influence. An examination of mortuary statistics, taken from the records of any civilized nation, must convince even the most timid of the disciples of MALTHUS that the mortality among children will long keep down the extravagant estimates of increase of the human race, once so readily received by alarmists. Infanticide is as common now in some Oriental countries as it was in the darkest ages. The "baby towers" of China, where parents threw in their superfluous offspring to die, may not be so conspicuously used as formerly, but down to a very recent period it was found that in some portions of the Empire the number of children annually destroyed reached as high as eighty per cent. of the whole number of births. In lands nominally Christian, for obvious reasons, it is impossible to discover what proportion of innocents brought into the world are untimely cut off by the act or the criminal neglect of unnatural parents. When we add to these the hapless ones whose lives are brought to an end by carelessness, ignorance, and the effects of poverty, the sum total is very large. The slaughter of the innocents goes on with the same thoroughness as in the days of HEROD.

Perhaps one of the most striking facts connected with this dismal record is that brought out in the latest annual report of the New-York Infant Asylum. In that document, Dr. J. LEWIS SMITH, reviewing the statistical exhibit of the institution, shows that there were in the asylum during 1874, sixty-six infants with mothers, and of these only seven (or 10.6 per cent.) died during the year. But of the forty-five infants without mothers, eighteen (or 40 per cent.) died. Both classes of children received the same care, attendance, and attention from the management of the asylum; and yet, the mortality of one class was four times as great as that of the other. The same medical authority makes this declaration, after a careful examination of the management of foundlings in this City: "Infants under the age of six months, who are entirely bottle-fed, in any hospital or asylum within the limits of the City of New-York, almost invariably die during the hot months, whatever the care and treatment which they receive, and a majority of those between the ages of six and twelve months, who are bottle-fed, also perish." This is a strong statement. It ought to awaken renewed attention to the question of the care of motherless children.

Indeed, it is one of the problems of modern civilization to save the children of parents to whom, for specific reasons, their offspring are a burden. It is a melancholy and often discouraging question. On one hand is the possibility of encouraging vice at the expense of much misery and the sacrifice of human life. On the other hand is the certainty that, with crime and sin in the world, mothers and children will together perish in secrecy and shame. So far as an intelligent and wise administration can accomplish it, it is better that unfortunate mothers and their offspring should be saved by one and the same agency. This simple theory has gained ground of late years, and the institution to which we have above referred, supported by the charities of our own people, seems to have made a wise and humane beginning. The fact that many phases of such a work are difficult of public discussion shows that its management must be delicate and highly responsible. So far, the best results are presented, and by careful nursing, thoughtful care, and judicious oversight, this asylum, at least, promises to redeem all its pledges of humane usefulness. There still remains the lesson which the mortality among foundling children teaches. The motherless ones faded and died, most of them during the month of July. How many children, outside of asylums and hospitals, are practically without mothers, even though their parents live? Insufficient or unnatural nourishment, want of proper care and nursing, slay the innocents. Neglect in various forms, in many homes that should be safe and happy, is the Herod of the present century.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY'S PHILHARMONIC.

The sixth concert, and the last to be given by the Philharmonic Society this season, occurred at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Saturday. It was one of the most noteworthy if not, as a whole, the most interesting of the series, for it brought before the public a young artist of uncommon talent, Miss Julia Rivé, who was the pianist of the occasion. Miss Rivé's performance was a great surprise, and well-nigh a revelation. The débutante was not even introduced as about to have her first hearing before the New-York public, and the astonishment was the livelier when the full measure of her talent was ascertained. She produced a favorable impression from the very outset, and the impression deepened as she progressed, and was asserted when her work was done by a tribute of applause bordering more closely upon enthusiasm than any paid to an artist by a Philharmonic audience in a good many years. Miss Rivé is a young lady of American birth, we believe, and of foreign parentage. She studied under Liszt abroad, and has been heard in Cincinnati and in other Western cities. That no testimony to her talent should have come hitherward in advance of her visit is a trifle puzzling. Without instituting too close comparisons, we think we can fairly say that she approved herself one of the most finished *pianistes* we have had in the local concert-room, and a player second to none in sensibility and natural taste. Miss Rivé is not merely a mistress of technique; she feels the music she reads, and her feelings find expression by methods thoroughly refined and correct. Her touch has abundant force and unerring precision; her runs are deliciously fluent, and their crispness of definition is exceptional, Mme. Schiller's being quite inferior to them in respect to the clear-cut tone of every note struck upon the key-board. Miss Rivé's command of the mechanical difficulties of her art leaves nothing to be desired. Her scales are faultless, her trills untiring, and her arpeggios unsurpassable in their harmonious effect. Sometimes we were led to believe that, in her struggle with the obstacles which Liszt and the modern writers have sedulously gathered in the pianist's path, Miss Rivé does not quite realize the exceeding worth of the purely vocal tones which can be summoned from the instrument; but again the clever management of hand and foot, resulting in very nice shading, showed that mere mechanism was by no means the only characteristic of the performer's style. Miss Rivé played thrice during the evening. She first interpreted the E flat concerto, by Liszt, a remarkably well balanced if exuberantly fanciful composition, in which delicate and brilliant execution can charm and move notwithstanding the orchestral accompaniment. The elaborate arabesques of the scherzo-like division of the concerto, in which the violins are muted and the strings often speak daintily without the bow, came forth with peculiar grace and sparkle from the Decker grand at which Miss Rivé was seated, and in the fiery and fatiguing finale the strength of the lady did not for an instant flag. In Schumann's "Faschingsschwank," the excellence of Miss Rivé's technique was even more plainly demonstrated, and although three recalls after the concerto failed to secure a supplementary number, Miss Rivé had at this stage of events to reappear. Her rendering of the best known of the "Rhapsodies Hongroises" was really her most admirable effort; no pianist in the past decade has rendered this exacting and showy piece with as happily-proportioned intensity, dash, reserve and correctness. It will be inferred from a record of these incidents that Miss Rivé's début was, so to speak, the sensation of the evening. The programme, however, was not unsatisfactory in other respects. To assign to a vocalist of such slender resources as Miss Borie Beethoven's "Ah! perfido" was, of course, sheer folly, and only a mediocre recital of that highly dramatic air was to be expected. The instrumental selections supplied more unalloyed gratification. After Schumann's vigorous and appropriate prelude to "Manfred," Mr. Bergmann's men performed, in homage to the memory of the lamented composer, William Sterndale Bennett's overture to Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," a succession of sweet and smooth tone-pictures, not marked by profundity of thought, but not distorted by devices frequently resorted to in an ambitious effort to impress by incomprehensibility, for lack of original or forcible ideas. "Paradise and the Peri" was played with decided taste and sentiment by the band, and Berlioz's overture, "Les Francs Juges," with which the second part of the programme began, and which formed about as vivid a contrast to Bennett's composition as could be imagined, was handled with just as much skill. The orchestra was not up to its usual standard throughout Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and in some portions of the immortal score the execution was actually slovenly.

MR. BUSH AND MR. BECKETT'S CONCERT.

The concert by which Mr. C. G. Bush and Mr. W. H. Beckett are to benefit occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. Both gentlemen are well-known as semi-professional vocalists, and the entertainment in which they will to-night take part is tendered them by the Mendelssohn Glee Club and the English Glee Club. Miss Finch, Miss Beebe, Mr. Rockwood, and Mr. Aiken, with these organizations, are to aid the bénéficiaires in the interpretation of the programme.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

Miss Neilson will this evening act in "Amy Robsart," at Booth's. Mr. Edwin F. Thorne is to act at the Bowery Theatre in "True as Steel." A series of tableaux vivants is announced at Robinson Hall. At other places of amusements the programmes of the week just closed are to undergo no change.

THE OPERA ABROAD.

The London newspapers of April 12 bring us interesting details of the début, at Covent Garden, in 'Don Giovanni,' of Mlle. Zaré Thalberg, a daughter of the pianist. The London *Times* says: "The first performance of "Don Giovanni" has for many years been a sure attraction at Covent Garden, and this, combined with a new singer about whom there has been no little talk in musical circles, made Saturday a 'gala night' in the fullest acceptation of the phrase. The house was crammed from base to roof, and among the audience were the Prince and Princess of Wales. The *Zerlina* of the evening—and that is the point of interest now—was Mlle. Zaré Thalberg. From the daughter of the renowned Sigismond Thalberg, supposing her to be naturally gifted, something more than ordinary would, as a matter of course, be expected. This something, it may be said at once, was fully realized. Mlle. Thalberg's extreme youth alone, to say nothing of her prepossessing appearance, would have enlisted sympathy on her behalf; and this was shown in the cordial, nay, enthusiastic, welcome that greeted *Zerlina* as she tripped before the lamps, in company with *Masetto* and the villagers. The first few notes she had to utter in the lively strain, 'Giovinette, che fate all'amore,' at once predisposed the audience, and the applause began, which became more and more emphatic in the duet with *Don Giovanni* at the 'aside' ('Vorrei, e non vorrei') where *Zerlina's* indecision was expressed with charming *naïveté*, and culminated at the end in an encore no less unanimous than hearty. It was scarcely credible that a girl in her seventeenth year, who had never trod the boards and never sung with the accompaniment of an orchestra until now, could be so entirely at ease, exercise so unrestricted a control over her voice, round off her phrases with such apparent art, and preserve an intonation so irreproachable. In the familiar air, 'Batti batti,' ably supported by the by-play of her partner, *Masetto*, these qualities were exhibited to still further advantage. 'Batti batti,' too, was encored with the same unanimity as 'La ci darem,' and, to crown all, so was the not less familiar 'Vedrai carino,' in the next act. It must be remembered that such melodies imperatively require that sustained *portamento* (to employ a technical expression) which in feats of mere agility is not called for. The voice of Mlle. Thalberg is a pure soprano of light calibre and exquisite sweetness of quality. If not called upon for incessant exertion, which cannot at so early a period be otherwise than detrimental, it will gradually attain the mellow ripeness and volume of tone alone wanting to absolute perfection. Despite inexperience, Mlle. Thalberg seems to possess all the requisites to become an actress as well as a singer. It is long, indeed, since brighter promise has been exhibited on the lyric stage, and the career of the young aspirant will be watched with interest step by step." The *Daily News* says: "The plaudits with which she was welcomed by a crowded audience suspended for some seconds the commencement of the duet for *Zerlina* and *Masetto*, 'Giovinette,' in which Mlle. Thalberg displayed a fresh and pure soprano of exquisite quality, and a vivacity of manner that was charming in its apparent spontaneity. It was, however, in the following duet with *Don Giovanni*, La ci darem,' that the débutante's natural gifts and trained skill had the first important opportunity for display. The lightness and piquancy of the earlier piece served to bring out with special effect the excellent *sostenuto*, the artistic phrasing, true intonation, and unaffected sentiment of the singer. The conclusion of this second duet was followed by an enthusiastic encore, and its repetition was succeeded by a fresh demonstration in favor of the young artist, whose success was further confirmed by her finished singing of the airs, 'Batti, batti,' and 'Vedrai carino,' each of which had to be repeated. It is long since we have witnessed a first appearance of such fulfilment, and so rich in promise; and there can be little doubt that Mlle. Thalberg will prove a great additional attraction at the Royal Italian Opera." The *Telegraph* remarks: "The début was a great, and, from the public point of view, unqualified success. Thus much by way of recording facts, with which criticism will not quarrel to any serious extent. Mlle. Thalberg is an artist of the highest promise. Pleasant to look upon, she has been further endowed with a voice of rare purity and sympathy. What its strength may ultimately become we can now only surmise, and the music of Zerlina gave no opportunity to exhibit its compass, but in those attributes which charm the ear and stir the emotions it is certainly not lacking. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the young lady has the indispensable gift of musical instincts. She has been well taught in a good school; her method is excellent, and her phrasing rarely open to reproach. But such things are little worth in the absence of qualities no teacher can bestow. Mlle. Thalberg sings not only with her understanding but with her heart; and the fact partly explains her sudden triumph. Amid the excitement and anxiety incidental to a position so novel, it was not to be expected that she would in all cases satisfy the requirements of her part. Shortcomings were anticipated, and became obvious; but as they had absolutely no significance we will not dwell upon them, preferring to express a hope that this interesting new-comer will be carefully managed."....At Her Majesty's Theatre, on April 14, "Martha" was given, the principal parts being sustained by Mlle. Singelli, (*Marta*,) Mme. Trebelli, (*Nancy*) Signor Brignoli, (*Lionello*,) and Herr Behrens, (*Plunketto*.) The London *Daily Telegraph* of April 15 says: "Signor Brignoli's reappearance after some eight years' absence was the event of the evening, and could hardly have failed to excite regret that he did not give us more of his services when in his prime. The voice of this gentleman is not what it once was, but he uses it with such consummate skill as well nigh to hide the ravages of time. He is, moreover, a capable and experienced artist, well knowing what he has to do and how to do it in the most effective way. As operatic tenors go, therefore, Signor Brignoli must be considered an acquisition. No perfect specimen of the kind presents himself, and a good artist with a voice that has lost its freshness is better than *vox et preterea nihil*. Signor Brignoli could not complain of wanting appreciation on Tuesday night. He was frequently applauded, and won an imperative encore for his very clever rendering of 'M'appari.'" The *Daily News* says: "There is but little opportunity for special display on the part of the hero of Flotow's pretty opera before the second act; and, accordingly, Signor Brignoli made no impression until he came to the solo, 'Dormi pur,' near the end of the second act, which he sang with such earnest expression as to draw forth considerable applause. Still better and far more effective, was his delivery of the aria, 'M'appari,' in the following act. This was given in a highly artistic style, the phrasing having been particularly good. Such general and prolonged demonstrations of approval followed the close of the air that its repetition became an imperative necessity."

"THE COST OF LIVING—SCHOOLS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, under the caption, "The Cost of Living—Schools," referring to our public schools, you say "where tuition is free, and the only outlay is the very moderate one for text-books." Now in the public schools of the City not only is tuition free, but text-books, copy-books, pens, pencils, ink, and in fact all school supplies are furnished to the pupils gratis.

I agree with you in thinking that the charges in the private schools of the City are extremely onerous upon the parents of those children who attend them, but it is very doubtful if the proprietors of these schools could make a fair living profit out of them at lower rates. They have to compete with the public schools, where rent of school-houses, salaries of teachers, cost of books and other school supplies are borne by the tax-payers, and therefore there is no direct charge upon the parents of the children attending the public schools, while in many of them the education furnished is equal to, and in some cases superior to, that supplied by the private schools. Therefore, the latter can command but a comparatively limited attendance of pupils and with the competition for teachers which exists to supply the want of the public schools, the proprietors of private schools must either pay their assistants extra high salaries or be content with an inferior class of assistant teachers; and I fear that in many of the private schools the latter alternative is adopted in order to swell the profits of the proprietor, who naturally wishes to obtain as much as he can out of his speculation, and to protect himself from the risk of loss on his undertaking, all of which risk falls upon his shoulders. There is no doubt, therefore, that the better and more efficient the public schools are the greater will be the risk of establishing private schools, and, as a consequence, the greater will be the cost of the tuition of those children who attend them.

Looking at the cost of instruction in private schools, and, on the whole, the indifferent results of that instruction, as compared with that of the public schools, I have often wondered that those parents who prefer private schools for their children, on account of some or all of the reasons stated in your article do not combine and organize one or more proprietary schools, where the parents subscribe the requisite amount of capital, engage principal and assistants, arrange the course of studies, and, by means of a committee of their number, supervise the management of their school. The proprietors decide upon the necessary amount of fees, to be paid by the pupils, so as to cover their expenses and the interest on their capital invested. This plan has been found to work most satisfactorily in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, and I dare say, in other cities with which I am not so well acquainted.

A very decided disadvantage under which the private schools of New-York labor is that their pupils cannot enter either the Normal College for the higher education of young women, nor the College of the City of New-York for the higher education of young men, unless in addition to their private school education they shall have attended for a year at a public school. This is the law, and a very unfair one it seems to me, for every tax-payer who sends his children to a private school just makes so much room for other children in the public schools, while all the time he pays his share for the maintenance of the public schools. In a great mercantile city like this, so liable to great vicissitudes of fortune among its citizens, many a man who has sent his children to private schools may, just when he wishes to give his daughters and sons a collegiate education, be deprived of the means of doing so; but such an education he could obtain for them at the Normal College, or at the College of the City of New-York, "without money and without price." The law, however, steps in and says, no, you must send your "young men and maidens" to a public school for a year before you can obtain these advantages, although you have heretofore paid your taxes for the maintenance of the public schools and have allowed the children of other citizens the benefit of the public schools, instead of your own. Therefore, now that you desire for your children a portion of the benefit of the public-school system, you shall not have it, unless your children take another portion, which is not only utterly useless to them, but involves the loss of a whole year, at a period of their existence when, to them and to you, time is literally money.

When I was Commissioner of Public Instruction, I repeatedly endeavored to have this unjust law repealed, but in vain. The law still exists, although I have understood that its gross injustice occasionally enables parents to evade it. Why not, then, abrogate it altogether?

WILLIAM WOOD.

NO. 4 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET,
Saturday, April 24, 1875.

ORDINATION OF THE BISHOP OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, will be ordained Bishop of Southern Ohio on Wednesday in the above-named church. In connection with the services of ordination the following has been announced: Bishop Horatio Potter, of the Diocese of New-York, and Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of this diocese, to present the elected Bishop; Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of the Diocese of Kentucky, Presiding Bishop, to be the consecrator, and Bishop Abram N. Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, to preach the sermon. In order to prevent overcrowding, it has been decided to issue a limited number of tickets of admission to the church.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

A SERMON FROM A STANDARD TEXT.

REVIEW OF DR. DRAPER'S BOOK BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON—THE DOGMATIC FAITH OF THE CHURCH—THE NATURE OF THEOLOGY.

Rev. R. Heber Newton began yesterday morning the delivery of a series of sermons upon the "Conflict Between Religion and Science," at the Anthon Memorial Church, in Forty-eighth street. His special subject yesterday was "Science and Religion." He said:

At the request of members of the congregation, I propose to speak to you upon "The Conflict of Religion and Science." Under that title a book has lately appeared, which has been widely read, and with troubled thoughts by many. Nothing that really disturbs the faith of people is alien to the instructions of the pulpit. It would not be incongruous for me to devote a sermon to the review of a book causing concern and unrest to even a few people. Not that, apart from these actual effects, the book in question is one that really calls for any such special consideration. It is, indeed, by a well-known physiological historian, and is written with great condensation of reading in many fields and in a graphic style. Its point of view is also novel. But much that it has of strength is by no means new. Ecclesiastical writers, in their conflict with the Roman Church, have drawn not sparingly from the arsenal which furnishes here so many telling weapons of attack upon the repressive system of the Church of the Middle Ages. Much of it is palpably one-sided. There is a far other aspect of the Church of the Middle Ages than that presented herein. The philosophical conception of the function of the Papacy in the thousand years between the fall of the Roman Empire and the modern era, drawn from actual historical data, shows an essential, indispensable work to have been performed by the great Church under whose august sway barbarism consolidated was civilized, Christianized, social order was conserved, social morality kept from dying out, difficult social problems outworked slowly, and the nationalities, wherein the peculiarity of modern European society consists, given a chance to develop. When the sceptre fell powerless from the hand of imperial Rome the Church, already prepared for this rôle, took up that rod of empire, unified her own organization, wedded it to the imperial, civil, and political system, confronted barbarism with an order into which, bearing as it did, the mighty name and genius of Rome, they were ready to pour the plastic hordes which resistlessly streamed down upon Italy; and beneath the pupilage of the Church, as heir to the Empire, barbarism molded itself slowly into a new order, out of which has grown the Europe of our era. The incubation of a new era is not a rapid process. The emerging of deluged fields from the freshet's fury leaves a long work of recuperation before out of the debris of the old culture and prosperity the new life shall blossom and smile. The Middle Ages are the embryonic period of the modern era. It quickened in the thirteenth century; gave signs of birth in the fourteenth and fifteenth; and came to the birth—renaissance, Reformation—in the sixteenth century. Our civilization could not have been brought forth by the most liberal measures before the period of gestation ran its natural course. It might have been hastened, but could not have been materially antedated. When it came from within the Church broke forth the new life, no longer to be restrained, now happily ready to care for itself, and it turns to reproach its mother for restraining it so long. The brilliant, ephemeral Saracenic Empire, with its art and immature science, has its fascinating story told; but of its actual quickening into philosophical life at the hands of Christendom, only a hint is given; of its fruitlessness, because rootlessness, nothing is said. It passed away, not because Christendom drove it back from its luxuriant efflorescence in Europe into its native lands, for this should only, in driving it back upon its roots, have re-vitalized it. It died because it had no real roots. It was a premature birth. But this ephemeral brilliance is placed as though shaming Christianity over against its slow development; as though the very secret of the difference between the two did not lie there. Christianity had roots, was growing slowly under not over-wise nurture, and has at last blossomed into our civilization, which appears to have the mark of permanency, one noble fruitage of which is *Science* itself, not the root of that civilization, but the outgrowth thereof.

In the history of the conflict as given there is a curious jumbling up of all antagonisms to the Church under the general name of science. Surely the conflict between the two views of the divine nature and of the soul of man are parts of the philosophic war of the ages, and not of the modern scientific war with religious philosophy. But these two wars of the early Church are made to do duty in the ranks of the conflict of religion and science. So, too, the story of the remaining and properly scientific contests might be dismissed in a few words. They do not touch the real faith of the Church. It is the story of a war of Church opinion in uncritical, unhistorical times, with the growth of a truer knowledge of history and nature. That which alone gives real weight to this book is that it is the expression of a tendency of thought rapidly spreading among us. It bespeaks the attitude of a large number of scientific men toward the Church. They really believe there is a radical conflict, and are taking up the wage of war with a proselyting spirit strange for undogmatic searchers after truth. All men read scientific books. All men come under the influence of this temper of mind, and invite the suspicion and distrust which are to-day eating into the heart of the Church's life. The magnificent progress of science stems onward upon the lines of the Church's beliefs, and the battle on the outer lines seems only the preliminary to more critical engagements in the citadel itself, with the omen of victory on the banners of science and the flush of triumph upon her ranks. The chilling suspicion that we are in the midst of a real, deadly conflict gives significance to this book. Believing that, on the one hand, there is a real conflict going on between obsolete notions and new, the end of which must be the driving back of the Church from positions she should never have occupied, has no right to hold now, and must inevitably surrender; and, on the other hand, that in this there is no real assault upon the Church's faith, no inroad upon her legitimate territory, but only the providential correction of her error in undertaking more than God charged her with; that the end will be an alliance in which science, making good her own domain, shall relinquish to religion the higher lands upon which she can only enter by trespassing, and religion, making good her title to these domains as beyond the ken of physical verification, shall give up to freest thought of science and philosophy the wide fields beyond the pale of the moral truths of God and man—I would try to lead you to discern the principles of this more rational conception of the contest in which we are all so vitally concerned.

I shall deal with principles, leaving you to outwork the application in detail. We shall consider in order the assumed conflict between science and the Church's dogmatic teaching—*i. e.* her theology; between science and the Scriptures; between the teachings of science, in its largest scope and our faith in Jesus Christ as the incarnation of Deity; and between the whole tendency of science and the validity of our fundamental religious convictions, ideas, intuitions. As a text for this morning's sermon I give you the words of Jude, 3: "I * * * exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints."

This is the standard text from which to preach the dogmatic faith of the Church. That we have a faith, a somewhat of truth believed, a creed, once delivered, for which we are to contend, is the teaching of the apostle, as it has been the conviction of the Church always. What is that faith? From the extreme upon one side comes the answer, in the latest utterance of the Roman Church, "The doctrine of faith revealed by God has not been proposed, like some philosophical discovery, to be made perfect by human ingenuity, but it has been delivered to the spouse of Christ as a divine deposit to be faithfully guarded and unerringly set forth." From the other extreme comes this statement, in the Bampton lectures by Mr. Garbett, on "The Dogmatic Faith," in which, opening the lectures from this text of to-day, he sums up its teaching thus: "These four particulars meet in one general proposition. They involve the existence of a consistent body of truth, doctrinal and practical, necessary to make men wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." * * * It is a complete faith, admitting neither of addition nor of diminution. It is invested with a divine authority, inasmuch as it is no creation of the human intellect or expression of the human sentiment, but a revelation from God delivered, not discovered, and therefore changeless, as the God from whom it comes. Its preservation in purity and integrity is the test of faithfulness or unfaithfulness in the Church. It is invested with the attributes of the giver—unity, perfection, immutability." What is meant by this language is plain. It is the body of theology contained in the creeds, confessions, symbols of the churches. It is the claim of Divine inspiration and revelation for this body of metaphysics. It is the claim that this is coincident with the revelation in Scripture, and coextensive with human knowledge upon all points covered by it. It is against this idea science wages her warfare. She has already proven so much as to lead to the doubt or denial of some parts of this system, and carrying thus along with these invalidated parts the whole fabric. The key to the conflict will be had if we can disencumber ourselves of this assumption of the Church, and gain a more rational notion of the true nature of theology.

1. This theory of theology is without sufficient warrant in Scripture. Its teaching is undogmatic, *i. e.*, not lacking in authority, but an authority appealing to the conscience directly, self-evident authority, upon transcendent truths, not put into formulated shape, not made into propositions for the mind to assent to. Christ's words as to the spirit of truth promised, cover too much to be shut up to theology, unless, indeed, theology is the "all truth," into which that spirit is to guide men. There is an absence of such data as is requisite upon which to build such a superstructure. The apostle's words are ambiguous. The text manifestly refers to the evils Jude was combatting, *i. e.*, moral evils and the heretics he referred to were evil livers, deniers of the truth revealed to the conscience.

2. This notion is left to post apostolic times for its origin. It can be historically traced in its growth. Its rationale is easily seen in its growth. All men are innately dogmatic, love to controvert, identify their opinions with truth, fight all other opinions as error; our scientists as much so as other folk. The Greek mind was especially controversial, *i. e.*, dogmatic. It took up the transcendent truths of Scripture, and argued the church into a fever heat over them. It became necessary, for amity's sake, to define, and then to carry out the definitions by the power of the State, allied with the church. The evil grew as the church lost its first impulse of vitality. It copied from Paganism the cardinal error of nearly all Pagan religions—their exclusiveness. In made the Christian's God his, in contradistinction to the gods of others. It changed the inclusive, non-controversial missionary spirit of St. Paul, which loved to interpret all lower truths by Christ, into the exclusive controversial zeal which strives to proselyte men. The growth of the notion of dogmatic authority in the Church was also coincident with the necessity, semi religious and semi political for unity of government, as the church took up the work of the Empire.

3. This theory contradicts facts. There have been varieties of doctrine, theology, in the Church of every age. There has been constant change from age to age. Our Puritan fathers would think in our churches to-day that we had forsworn the faith utterly—so entirely has the theology changed.

4. It is contrary to the Divine plan for human education. History shows that to be growth into truth, as it is worked up to. Throught and experience educate up to it. This is true of religious as well as secular truth, whatever that may be. It does not contradict revelation. Revelation is the strengthening of faculty, of mind, of conscience, of affection to receive, and the light in which the truth is perceived. Discovery and revelation are identical. This education being thus progressive, there can be no fixed, stationary body of truth. Truth itself is infinite, eternal—grows upon us. It is by effort, which is, of course, foreclosed by the repression of any fixed, final dogmas. It needs stimulus, the one thing withheld. It is reached by consensus of thought and experience, not by votes of associations or councils. It can't be made or manufactured. Fancy the Association of Science putting the truth of Darwinism to vote, and decreeing it by a majority of one. Think of the absurdity and blasphemy of the Holy Ghost, revealing eternal truth by a show of hands. The workings of Councils from Nicea to the Vatican would give many a valuable hint to politicians. Are these the organs of infallible truth? So far as they expressed the real mind and heart of the Church, its convictions, they are authenticated. The Nicene creed is thus authenticate, for all the Churches concur in it. The Vatican decree of infallibility is not, nor is the Athanasian creed, because this consensus is wanting.

5. It forecloses certainty on all points not yet decreed upon by councils. We shall scarcely ever have a general council. When we can get it we shall not need it. Yet what important questions are undecided? Can we know nothing certainly upon them?

6. It is inconsistent with the nature of the truths of Revelation. They are transcendent. They cannot be formulated. They are infinite. They cannot be crowded into propositions. They are moral, not to be apprehended by the intellect alone.

7. Its effects have been always evil. It draws away from real piety, and substitutes orthodoxy for religion. It thus excites the passions of men, and draws them from the very spirit of Christ. It produces schisms and begets corruption. So it was in the boasted age of primitive purity. Isaac Taylor tells us what that Nicene period was. It was a Church in decline and decay. In five centuries from it, in less than two from the Nicene council, Mahomet swept through Christendom, aghast at its corruptions. The barbarians from the north blushed to see the hollowness of the religion of the Empire.

8. It necessitates continual struggle with science. The faith must stand or fall with systems of doctrine. In that case it will fall.

Is there then no substance to "the faith" once delivered? There are truths common to all religions, in varying forms. Such are God, the soul, immortality, the moral law. These are taken up in Christ to fuller, nobler forms, illumined and developed in the special Christian truth "God manifest in the flesh." These general truths, these special historical truths, are contained in the Apostles' creed. This is common to all Christendom in all ages. It is within all systems. It is transcendent in its unhistorical parts—necessary—a faith that must be held. It affirms an intelligence at the basis of being. It affirms His character. It affirms His revelation of Himself in His character (in which His personality lies) in Christ. It affirms that which grows out of all this, a fellowship in the church, a personal knowledge of the Divine Fatherly forgiveness, a hope of life to come in bodily form. It does not define. It does not speculate. This is the faith delivered to us. No science touches this. In this is the real power of the Gospel. This is the soul of the faith, around which has formed a body of truth, like all bodies, changing ever yet continuing identity in variety. Theology is then that of the Church's philosophizing upon transcendent mysteries. It is historically seen to be its nature. It is the convictions of the Church submitted to analysis—the questionings of the Church answered in such way as is possible. It is the gnosis as distinguished from the faith. This is an inevitable process—one always experienced, not to be escaped by any church, any age, any man. It is a healthful process when rightfully understood. Through it the Church's intellect is quickened, and in crude and erroneous forms it supplies to lower and ignorant states the needful stimulus not for such states to be found in higher, purer truths. Believing baptismal waters purged from sin and saved men else going to hell fires, missionaries came to this land and spent their lives. It has not been mere dry and arid speculation, the metaphysics of the schoolmen. It has been moral and metaphysical philosophy. It has called forth the heart's questioning as well as the mind's. As Maurice said of Augustine, "His philosophy grew out of the attempt to interpret himself." It has had a steady growth, an organic development. As far as uninterfered with by councils and other external swathing bands, it has had a natural growth. The order of subjects shows progressive development of the Church's consciousness. Even through all the errors of crude knowledge, it has conserved substantial truths. It has been none the less the work of the Holy Spirit because following the same method in which that Spirit, guiding men unto all truth, works in other departments—free thought. Only to that extent has it been clearly His. Its evils have all grown out of the assumption for it of more than its legitimate functions. We have thus, in the philosophic nature of theology, the key to the position. It is the knowledge of divine truths, of which Paul affirms that it must vanish, be done away—*i. e.*, taken up into ever higher forms, disappear in progressive conviction. It is to be corrected by fuller knowledge from all quarters. As far as it expresses the eternal substance of the faith, it is beyond the reach of science. As far as it expresses the knowledge of any age, upon any matters within the sphere of man's study, it must share the common lot and be corrected. Thus, even so truth will disappear. Sin may no longer be viewed as when the Adamic beginning of the race was held. With the change of that opinion, if it comes, our understanding of the fall, sin, redemption, will change; *i. e.*, our theology. The fact of sin will not be touched, nor the reality of the redemption. So of other details.

The faith is never imperiled if the theology can change; so we need not fear change of doctrines. They look differently to us from the old doctrines of our fathers, and we view them askance. But "the old eyes gleam out," and we are reassured. It is the Divine education into nobler views of God and man. Nor shall we fear science with the haunting suspicion of a loss of our faith. We shall be at rest. It is correcting, ennobling our apprehension of God and man.

Our little systems have their day:
They have their day, and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of Thee,
And Thou, O Christ, art more than they.

When the day comes that this simple principle shall be apprehended, then, and not till then, the Church's questionings turned over to the sphere of philosophy, and the Church's authority the more clearly seen as the teacher of God's will and man's duty; her energies shall be freed from the long war of dogmas, and she shall have time and strength and will to regenerate the world.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. M. Robertson, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Kurd von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

W. Zach, German Consul General at Havana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn and ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum and Judge T. C. Thacker, of Connecticut, and Gen. A. C. McClurg, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, and C. W. Mead, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

EASTER SUNDAY AT THE GREEK CHAPEL.

Easter Sunday was celebrated yesterday in the Greek Church. At the end of the forty days' fast the church prepares for the more worthy celebration of Easter, during the remaining six days in holy week, by a series of services. Yesterday the altar and the tables of the sanctuary were covered with rich coverings of cloth of gold and embroidered work. The candles were all ablaze, and the vestments of the clergy shone brilliantly in the glare of the lights. On ordinary Sundays the door of the chapel, which separates the holy place from the audience is opened and shut alternately at certain parts of the service, but yesterday it remained open throughout the day, according to the custom of the Oriental church. At the opening of the service Father Bjerring, bearing in his hands a golden crucifix and a censer, passed amid clouds of incense from the altar toward the audience swinging the censer and repeating the joyful greeting, "Christ is risen," to which the reader responded "Truly risen." In Russia the advent of Easter is heralded by the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells, and by a general illumination throughout the Empire, which is especially imposing in Moscow. The liturgy was celebrated in the Sclavonic language by Father Bjerring, and the sermon was delivered in English.

OBITUARY.

JAMES W. FARR.

Commissioner James W. Farr, whose sudden death, at the age of sixty-three years, was reported yesterday, was born in Norwich, Chenango County, New York. In his early youth he received a fair education at the schools of his native town, and was apprenticed to the printing business. Soon after the expiration of his term he came to this City, where he worked for a number of years in the capacity of foreman printer. He subsequently abandoned his trade for an appointment as searcher in the Tax Office, which position he filled until his death. In 1860 he was chosen School Commissioner by the citizens of the Ninth Ward, and was repeatedly elected to the same office until the abolishment of the elective system of members of the Board of Education by the Legislature. Mr. Farr, however, although not officially connected with the educational interests of the City, did not cease to promote its welfare with commendable disinterestedness. In recognition of his ability and experience, the late Mayor Havemeyer appointed Mr. Farr to the Board of Education for the term ending Dec. 31, 1876. He was Chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools, and a member of the Committees on Course of Studies, on By-laws, Nomination of Trustees, and Salaries and Economy. He was remarkable for his energy in attending to the various details of his manifold duties, and was very popular with the children attending the public schools in the vicinity of his residence. The funeral will take place to-morrow from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's place. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery. The flag on the Hall of the Board of Education was at half-mast yesterday in respect to his memory, and it is probable that a special meeting of the board will be held at an early date to take action in regard to his death.

HENRY WILLIAM PICKERSGILL, R. A.

Henry William Pickersgill, whose death is announced in our cable dispatches from London this morning, was born in London in 1782. His father was connected with the silk trade, and he was brought up in commercial pursuits, but having always had a strong inclination for the study of art he was led to follow the profession in which he subsequently became celebrated. He was married at an early age, and this threw him much on his own resources. Having exhibited one or two pictures which met with great favor, he was chosen an A. R. A. when about thirty years of age, and was admitted in 1827 to the full honors of the academy of which he was at the time of his death the oldest member. He became celebrated for his portraits, and had for his patrons the most distinguished personages of England. From the time he entered the Academy until his death, he was a regular exhibitor, and seemed never to lose his skill and power. The deceased was an uncle of Frederick R. Packersgill, also a successful painter.

REV. WILLIAM SELWYN, D. D.

The morning papers in London to-day announce the death of this distinguished theologian. Rev. Dr. Selwyn was the eldest son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, England, and brother of the first Bishop of New-Zealand, who was afterward consecrated Bishop of Lichfield in 1867. Dr. Selwyn was born 1806, was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating as a B. A. in 1828 (sixth Wrangler and First Chancellor's Medallist,) and became a Fellow of the College. He was successively Rector of Bronstone, Leicestershire, and Vicar of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, and was appointed a Canon in Ely Cathedral in 1833; Lady Margaret's Reader in Theology in 1855, and Chaplain to the Queen in 1859. His name is attached to the following works as the author: "Horæ Hebraicæ," published in 1848, with a continuation which appeared in 1860; "The Principles of Cathedral Reform—M. P. and Canon Conversations on Ecclesiastical Legislation;" "Two Charts of Prophecy," published in 1848; "Notes on the Revision of the Bible," and "Critical Notes on the Septuagint," 1856; "Thoughts on Holy Scripture," in 1864, and "Winifred, or Boniface—a Lay of Missions," and "Waterloo—a Lay of Jubilee," published in 1865.

HOTEL SUICIDES.

At a late hour on Saturday night a stranger called at Sweeney's Hotel, and registered himself as Charles Todt. He was apparently a German, about thirty years of age. He was assigned to Room No. 97. He did not make his appearance yesterday, and this circumstance aroused the suspicions of the proprietors. At 6 o'clock last evening the room was forced open, and the stranger was found dead in bed, having committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, which was found lying beside him. After shooting he had pressed a handkerchief to the wound, and when found his left hand was still pressed against the wound. On the table beside the bed was found a sealed note, addressed to the Coroner, requesting him to inform the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* of his voluntary death, and signed Paul Fritscher. In a postscript he wrote that the name Todt was assumed for the purpose of concealing his real name and intention. Coroner Eickhoff has taken charge of the case, and the body of the deceased was removed from Sweeney's Hotel to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

Emil Wolff, aged twenty-one, stopping at Reinhardt's Hotel, No. 2 Greenwich street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, but was prevented by the clerk at the hotel, who gave him into the custody of a policeman. He was locked up at the Church street Police station. On his person was found a box of poison and letters bidding his wife and father farewell.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—John G. Linsser was found dead in his room this morning. His pockets were turned inside out, his watch-chain wrenched off, and his pocketbook empty, on a chair. No marks of violence were upon the person except blood oozing from his mouth. Whether it was a case of murder or natural death, will be determined by the inquest to-morrow. The deceased was a widower, living alone. He has children in Richmond, Va.

PARDON OF THE MANITOBA REBELS, EXCEPT RIEL, LEPINE AND O'DONOGHUE.

OTTAWA, April 25.—A proclamation was issued yesterday granting a pardon to all persons engaged in the northwest rebellion, except Riel, Lepine, and O'Donoghue. The two former are banished for five years.

A PLAGUE OF RATS.

A Rangoon correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal as follows: "While Bengal has lately struggled through a famine crisis, the Kurens country, lying on the confines of Burmah proper, has narrowly escaped a crisis of the same kind, but in this instance rats, and not drought, were the cause of the scarcity. It appears that certain parts of Burmah are periodically visited by a plague of rats. Hosts of them march across country, and attack the roots of the crops and the grain in the villages, and actually drive out the populace, and cause whole villages to be deserted by their depredations. Such a plague had appeared near Toungboo, and some suffering had arisen in consequence, but the Government appear to have provided food for those in want of it, and all fear of famine is now averted. A forester, but a few weeks since, as he was going to visit the teak forests rented by a large firm in Bombay, witnessed the passage of an army of rats as they crossed the Sittang. He was at the time gliding down stream in his boat, and the boatmen called his attention to a large black mass swarming down the high banks. These turned out to be rats, and as they swam across the river they kept a kind of military formation. He represented their numbers to have been myriads. They passed close to the boat, and were large field rats. The late Dr. Mason, in his book on Burmah, mentions the plague they were to the country, but until their depredations had spread to such a large extent as they did last year their presence was ignored. It appears that they generally keep near hilly country, and scour the plains at seasons when the nuts or fruits in the hills fail them."

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Information was received at Centennial head-quarterr to-day announcing that Charles H. Meyer, German Consul at this port; Stephen S. Remath, and John A. Lantenan, of this city, and Mr. Koch, of Baltimore, had been appointen a committee to represent the interests of the German exhibitors at the International Exposition.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

PORTLAND, Me., April 25.—On Saturday two men named William Prescott, and William Spencer, were drowned at Hunter's Mills at Clinton.

LORD DUFFERIN.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 24.—Lord Dufferin leaves for England next week, and returns in September next.

CLUB-HOUSE BURNED.

THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS DESTROYED.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT OF THE FIRE—LOSS ON BUILDING, $40,000, AND ON FURNITURE, $45,000; FULLY INSURED—SCENES WITHIN AND WITHOUT—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—SKETCH OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Union League Club-house, in Madison square, and before the flames were extinguished a large portion of the building was destroyed and the contents badly damaged. The building is a handsome brick structure, with marble trimmings, having a frontage of 50 feet on Madison avenue, and extending for 175 feet along East Twenty-sixth street. The front, or main building, consists of four stories, surmounted by a slate covered Mansard roof, divided into two stories, making six stories in all. In this building the first floor was occupied by the reading-room and offices, the second by the restaurant and private dining-rooms, the third by the parlor and library, and the fourth and fifth were divided into sleeping apartments for members of the club, and on the sixth were the apartments for the servants. Between the front and rear building is a two-story brick structure connected with both, and which was used as an art gallery for the exhibition of paintings and statuary. The rear building is also of brick, and although it contains but two stories and an entresol, is almost as high as the front building. The lower floor contains the billiard-room and bowling-alley, and the entire upper floor is devoted to the Union League Theatre, one of the most elegant place of amusement in the City. The building was furnished in excellent style, the velvet carpets, lace curtains, and furniture being of the costliest description, and the walls and ceiling of the different rooms beautifully frescoed. The walls of the art gallery were covered with a fine collection of water-color drawings and a number of valuable oil paintings. The former are the property of a number of artists, who had placed them on exhibition, and the oil paintings are owned by the club; but fortunately all the works of art escaped destruction.

The fire broke out at about 5:45 o'clock yesterday, in a pantry on the second floor of the front building immediately adjoining the restaurant. The cause of the fire is not known and cannot be conjectured. The flames were first discovered by one of the domestics, who was engaged at the time in cleaning the hall in the immediate vicinity of the pantry. This woman, on opening the door leading to the pantry, through the crevices of which smoke was issuing, found the room filled with a large body of flames and a dense hot smoke. The fire had evidently been burning some time before it was discovered, and had communicated to the elevator running immediately alongside the pantry from the basement to the upper floors, and also to the servant staircase, which passed down beside the elevator, and extended almost to the roof. The domestic on discovering the fire ran away screaming for help, leaving the door of the pantry open. Fanned by the draft caused by the open door, the flames rushed upward through the elevator and along the servants' staircase. At this time four members of the club, the bookkeeper and his assistant, the pantryman, and a number of female servants were asleep in the bedrooms on the upper floors of the front building. They were all aroused from their sleep and, hastily donning their clothes, with difficulty made their escape, and so rapidly were the flames spreading that they were compelled to abandon everything in their rooms except the clothing which they had put on. Four of the servants were compelled to make their escape by means of the sky-lights in the roof, as they were cut off from the staircase by the flames. Their salvation is entirely due to the precaution taken by Mr. Charles W. Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when a member of the House committee. Having had a very sad experience in regard to such matters, he made an examination of the servants' rooms, and seeing that the means afforded by the staircase were entirely insufficient, he had the sky-lights, of which there was one to each room, so arranged that egress to the roof was easy. He then had a ladder placed in each room so as to be ready in case of emergency.

An attempt was made to transmit an alarm to the Fire Department through the nearest street signal-box, but owing to the severe storm which raged during Saturday night and early Sunday morning, the fire telegraph wires had become disarranged, and several boxes were tried before one was found that was in working order. Mr. Charles W. Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a member of the club, saw the smoke rising from the club house from the window of his room, and immediately summoned one of the porters to send out the alarm from the box in front of the hotel, but this box was not in working order. In this way an unfortunate delay occurred, and it was not until five minutes before 6 o'clock that the alarm reached the Head-quarters of the Fire Department. The steamers and hook-and-ladder trucks in the immediate vicinity were at once dispatched. By the time they arrived the flames had reached the crest of the building, and were bursting forth through the roof of the Madison avenue front. The Chief of Battalion in charge disposed of the steamers in the most advantageous manner, and in a very short time several lines of hose were conducted up the main stairway, and large volumes of water poured upon the flames. A second alarm calling for reinforcements was then sent out, and this was quickly followed by a third alarm, which brought Chief Engineer Bates and a large section of the Fire Department to the club-house. The Chief Engineer took command, and, notwithstanding the most praiseworthy exertions of the large force of the department at his disposal, was, for a time, completely baffled in his efforts to subdue the fire. The flames had gained such headway before the firemen arrived, and had crept in along the beams between the ceiling and the floors of the various rooms, and behind the slate covering of the Mansard roof to such an extent, that their extinction appeared almost a hopeless task. No sooner were the flames extinguished in one spot than they broke out afresh and with increased vigor in another place, and it was a continual hand to hand conflict between the fire and those who were endeavoring to subdue it. Lines of hose were carried over the roof of the dwelling on Madison avenue adjoining the club-house, and a large hole was cut through the side wall of the burning building, which rises about ten or fifteen feet above the adjoining structures. Through this aperture two streams of water were directed against the flames raging fiercely within. The firemen also mounted the roof of the club-house, and tearing off large sections of the covering, succeeded in reaching the fire burning beneath them.

Meanwhile the Police and Fire Insurance Patrol had not been idle. Patrolman Connelly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while on patrol, received notice of the fire, and, proceeding to the spot, rapped for assistance. Several policemen from the adjoining posts answered his signal by their presence. Connelly then sent out the summons for the Fire Department, and hurried to the police station in Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue, to give the alarm. He arrived at precisely 6 o'clock, while Sergt. Taylor was calling the roll of the section going out on the "dog-watch." The section were sent to the fire immediately, instead of going to their posts. On the way to the station-house the officer had notified the Upper Insurance Patrol, and they hurried to the fire. While the firemen were contesting every inch of ground with the flames, the Police and Insurance Patrol were engaged in protecting the contents of the building from the water with which the lower floors were being deluged. Acting under the directions of the employes of the club, they set to work removing the paintings from the art gallery. All these were taken down safely and removed to the billiard-room and bowling alley. The large painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg," by Cropsey, was irretrievably damaged. A few of the water color paintings were slightly damaged by water. The Insurance Patrol then employed themselves in covering with their large waterproofs and sheets the valuable furniture in the parlor, and the bookcases in the library, and subsequently the contents of each room through the ceiling of which water was pouring was protected in like manner. Carpets were taken up and rolled into the centre of the rooms, and all the movable furniture was collected into as compact a space as possible, and over all a large waterproof cover was spread. By these means property valued at thousands of dollars was saved from destruction.

The fire burned fiercely for about two hours, at the end of which time the firemen had succeeded in gaining control of the flames, and by 10 o'clock they were extinguished. The fire had burned through the centre of the main building from the second floor, and had completely gutted the Mansard addition above the fourth floor. The damage to the lower portion of the building is mainly by water. All the finely-frescoed ceilings are ruined by the water working its way through them; and the plastering throughout the front building will have to be torn down and replaced. The centre building, containing the art gallery, was only slightly damaged by fire and water, while neither fire nor water touched the rear building, in which is the theatre. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the firemen succeeded in checking the flames before they had communicated with the rear building, for had that structure taken fire it would have involved the destruction of the entire edifice and perhaps some of the adjoining dwellings. The damage to the building is estimated at $40,000, and the damage to the carpets, furniture, &c., owned by the club, is estimated at $45,000. The loss which will be felt the most is that of the employes of the club, whose effects were all destroyed by the fire.

The news of the fire spread quickly among the residents of the neighborhood, and a large number of people gathered in the water-soaked club-house and discussed the event. Among those present were Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the President of the club; Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Charles W. Griswold, and other prominent members were present. Judge John R. Brady, President Matsell, of the Police Department, Superintendent Police Walling were also present during the morning. Capt. H. V. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and fifty policemen were on duty at the burning building during the fire, and rendered efficient service.

SKETCH OF THE CLUB.

The Union League Club was organized on Feb. 6, 1863, with Mr. Robert B. Minturn, President, by a body of patriotic gentlemen, the object of the club being to promote, encourage, and sustain, by all proper means, absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States; to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Government and every attempt against the integrity of the nation and in furtherence of these objects to establish and maintain a library and gallery of art and military trophies, especially devoted to the perpetuation and illustration of the patriotic services and sacrifices by which the struggle against rebellion had been characterized.

On Feb. 16, 1865, the club was formally chartered by the Legislature, the names of Cornelius R. Agnew, Horatio Allen, James W. Beekman, Henry W. Bellows, Francis B. Cutting, John A. Dix, Wolcot Gibbs, John C. Green, George Griswold, David Hoadley, Murray Hoffman, William J. Hopkins, Charles King, Charles H. Marshall, Willard Parker, George T. Strong, Jonathan Sturges, Otis D. Swan, and Moses Taylor appearing as corporators. The first house occupied by the club was No. 26 East Seventeenth street, Union square, in which it remained until April 1, 1868, when it was removed to the building which was burned yesterday. This building was erected by Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who began it with the intention of making it his private residence. The rear portion, which measures fifty feet by seventy-five, was built first, and was originally intended to be used for stables. It consists of two stories and an *entresol*, the upper portion being intended by Mr. Jerome for a gymnasium and play-room for his children. In 1864, when the efforts of the Sanitary Commission were being seconded by the citizens, and it was proposed to get up a series of amateur theatrical and operatic performances, Mr. Jerome had this large room elegantly arranged and furnished as a theatre, the rooms on the entresol being fitted up as dressing-rooms, and for the properties. The entertainments given in this theatre in the year in question were very successful, and a large sum was raised and handed over to the Sanitary Committee. Later, in 1867, when the front or main building was nearly finished, it was offered by Mr. Jerome to the Union League Club, at a net yearly rental of $18,000, the club to pay the taxes and insurance on the property, with the privilege of purchasing within five years for $300,000. The offer was accepted and the club took possession under a lease of ten years. By a clause in the lease it was agreed that should the building be damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000 the club should have the privilege of withdrawing if it should be considered advisable to do so. During the time the club has occupied the building they have expended about $50,000 in frescoing the walls and ceilings, and in providing means of ventilation; about $50,000 in furniture, and about $50,000 more in paintings and statuary and other works of art. Notwithstanding these expenditures, the club has been enabled each year to lay aside a large surplus, which has been devoted to the building fund, and they now have $149,000 in United States bonds, at par, valued in currency at $167,000, deposited in the hands of Trustees.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the billiard-room of the club, this morning at 9 o'clock, to appoint a sub-committee to adjust the losses with the insurance companies, and to determine whether they will continue to occupy the building. Mr. Jerome has been invited to be present at the meeting. It is thought that the decision of the club will be to remain where they are, and that the work of repairing the edifice will be begun immediately.

The performance in aid of the Homœopathic Hospital, which was advertised for to-night, will take place as promised, as the theatre has not been at all damaged.

Upon hearing of the disaster to the Union League, the members of the Lotos Club immediately held a meeting and resolved that the hospitalities of their club be tendered to the Union League, a notification of which was at once forwarded to them and duly acknowledged.

The following is a complete list of the insurances: The insurance on building, furniture, &c., amounts to $160,000, divided as follows: On building, $100,000; on furniture, $30,000; on works of art, $25,000, and on stores $5,000. The following is a list of the companies: Clinton, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Queen, $25,000; Commerce, $5,000; Jefferson, $5,000; Resolute, $5,000; Home, $20,000; Equitable, $10,000; Relief, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; North British, $15,000; Columbia, $5,000; Safeguard, $5,000; Guardian, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $10,000; America, $10,000; Citizens', $5,000, and $5,000 in one other company, name not ascertained. Mr. Jerome is also insured on the full amount of one year's rent.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the basement of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* building, which, when discovered, had burned up through one floor of the building into the book store of Tuttle & Co. By the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen and citizens, the building was saved in a damaged condition. Some of the contents, stock and machinery, were consumed or badly damaged. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been a gas explosion from a coal stove, or an overheated stove. The insurance is as follows: On the stock of Tuttle & Co., City of Providence, $2,500; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $2,500; German-American, $1,250; Springfield Fire and Marine, $1,250. On presses, engine, fixtures, &c., of Tuttle & Co.—Hartford, $3,000; Merchants', of Newark, N. J., $1,500; Manufacturers', of Newark, N. J., $1,500. On store and press-room furniture and pictures, Tuttle & Co.—North British, $1,000. On building, George A. Tuttle—North British, $1,000; Royal Canadian $2,000; West Chester, $1,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Glen's Falls, $1,500; Royal, $3,500. On *Herald* Association property—Royal, $1,700; National, of Hartford, $1,700. On bindery, Tuttle & Co.—Pennsylvania, $1,600. The stock of F. Fenn, druggist, in the same building, was slightly damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

At about 8 o'clock last evening Sergt. Young, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered a fire on the second floor of the large building on the north-east corner of Broadway and Great Jones street, the lower floor of which is occupied by E. D. Baxter & Co., furniture dealers. The fire was extinguished by the Insurance Patrol before any material damage had been done. On investigation it was found that the fire was of incendiary origin. A lot of rubbish, saturated with spirits of turpentine, had been placed on the stairway on the second floor of the building, and had been set on fire by some unknown incendiary. On the landing on the third floor was found a five-gallon demijohn containing a quantity of spirits of turpentine, and the stairway had been saturated with the fluid. Fire Marshal Sheldon has been notified to investigate the matter.

A barn belonging to Justice Montfort, of Huntington, Long Island, and used principally for storage purposes, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire on Friday night, with a large quantity of hay, wheat, oats, farming implements, &c. The loss is about $2,000.

A fire which broke out in Bowmanville, Ont., yesterday morning, destroyed the block owned by William McMurtry, and occupied by McMurtry & Co., dry goods and groceries. The loss on the building and stock is $27,500.

The building containing the Post Office and a book store, in Oakland, Oregon, was burned on Saturday night. The loss is $20,000. The mails were saved.

A fire occurred in the work shops of the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento, on Saturday night, causing a loss of $10,000.

A TOUCH OF WINTER IN THE HEART OF SPRING.

A SUMMER MORNING FOLLOWED BY A MIDNIGHT SNOW STORM—SUNDAY SCENES IN THE PARKS.

In this variable climate the thermometer is made to do a good deal of exacting duty. Its functions are hardly in any sense routine or regular and it is made to work as hard as any ordinary laborer. It can scarcely be called a passive agent, for as things go it appears to be in a condition of perpetual activity. That tube of mercury passes through the strange vicissitudes of expansion and contraction. It touches almost the extremes of heat and cold, and marks the changes on the entire gamut that lies between. It is now shriveled up into chill littleness, and then, with bright skies and fairer promise, it takes a start upward toward the Summer altitudes. But two Sundays ago the community seemed to be launched fairly into early Summer, but on Saturday night took a plunge back again into mid-Winter, and then, when yesterday morning came in bright and clear, it seemed to be the fresh Spring-time, and people caught visions of violets and primroses, and banks of soft green verdure. These Winter flaws that thrust themselves thus untimely and unseasonably in among the days of May or April are sad destroyers of these Summer expectations. They are antagonistic to green fields and aromatic thickets, and are accustomed to shut out the sunshine with their murk and clouds, and sombre discomfort. How the sleet and rain and snow came down on Saturday night, as if there had not been a snowflake all the Winter, or a breath of chill air. All through the night the gale piped dismally through the empty streets and across the bleak parks. But the change and the sunshine and the promise came in just as suddenly with the morning. As rain was largely mingled with the snow which fell during the night, it melted away rapidly when the clear April sunshine brought heat and light and suggestions of Summer back again. In a few hours the streets were perfectly dry, and by and by the weary workers of the week were taking their customary Sunday recreation, buoyed up by the exhilarating freshness of the day. The season is not far enough advanced for the trips to Staten Island and the several Summer resorts in the immediate vicinity of the City; but the masses of the people can, at all events, avail themselves of the enjoyments which our public parks afford. They crowded into these yesterday. Madison and Union squares were filled with promenaders during the day, but of course the largest number of the pleasure-seekers betook themselves to the more spacious grounds and drives of Central Park. The sward in the Park is beginning to catch some of the beautiful green tints which it wears in such rich abundance in the hot Summer days, but the trees have not yet begun to put on their foliage. The "ashbuds in the front of March" whereof poets sing do not come till later. Although yesterday was not particularly warm and genial, it was bright and bracing, and, like a sturdy stripling, gave good, healthy promise for the future.

HARD TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose that the above is of so litte importance that you may be tempted to throw this in your waste-basket; but take patience and read it before you do so.

How can the times become any better until our workers are in employment again, and why? Supposing 1,000,000 of men and their families out of 40,000,000 of inhabitants are out of employ, and that their earnings averaged $600 a year, that would make a loss of $600,000,000 a year. This is lost to the small store-keepers; they can't purchase of the wholesale dealers, importers, and manufacturers, and consequently our merchants and others suffer, and times are hard. It has been customary only to look to the losses of the rich, but when the masses of the workers can't buy, but have to depend on charity or their savings, how can landlords expect their rents, how can merchants expect large sales, and how can business revive?

All classes of society are so linked together that when the poor suffer the rich in a measure have their share. Let the rich open their purses and give employment, and the times will soon become better.

To be sure, the workmen are also to blame in some respects. They have been prosperous, and had power, and they often used it despotically, for the workmen, like those high in power, when unrestrained, may become tyrants just as much as kings and nobles have been. I have no doubt that a large majority of workmen would be satisfied with ante-war wages, provided rents and provisions would be as cheap as before the war. Who is to give way first—that seems to be the question—the workmen, the landlord, or the farmer?

Another reason why workmen seem determined to hold on to these prices is, for instance, if manufacturer A reduces wages ten per cent. to undersell manufacturer B, B reduces wages fifteen per cent. to undersell A, and the working men ask, When and how will we be able to work cheaply enough to suit all these interests?

Another question, Are such countries as Spain, Italy, and others any richer or more prosperous than our country? Certainly not. Wages are so low there that all ambition is taken out of these men.

Give the workers fair wages, and the six hundred millions lost now to the country will flow back to the pockets of the merchant, manufacturer, and property-owner.
LIBERAL.

A FAMILY SCANDAL.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday evening Mrs. Ferguson, the lady reported to have eloped from Brooklyn with Mr. Rowe, arrived in New York City from Canada, in charge of a detective, and accompanied by her child, Mabel, who is about four years old. Her husband and several of his friends met her at the depot, and as soon as she got off the train he seized the child and took her to his mother's house in Fifty-second street, to which he removed soon after the alleged elopement. Mrs. Ferguson was taken in a carriage to the house of her mother, No. 199 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. Yesterday she attempted to get her child, but the husband refused to give her up. Mrs. Miller, the mother of Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. Miller's brother, both strongly assert that Mrs. Ferguson has not been guilty of any criminal impropriety, and state that she was for a long time grossly maltreated by her husband, and that she left, with her daughter, two months ago, simply to escape her husband's ill-treatment. They also declare that Mr. Rowe only accompanied Mrs. Ferguson, at her invitation, as an escort. Mrs. Rowe says that her husband was never more attentive to his family than he has recently been, and that he has not been absent from home more than a few days at a time during the last two months. The friends of the parties are endeavoring to effect a reconciliation, but apparently with little prospect of success. Mr. Ferguson positively denies having ill-treated his wife.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—Printing Cloths—Sales of the past week, 45,850 pieces; closing price, 5⅞c.@6c., 30 days, for 64x64 Good standard and Extra Spot goods, and 5⅝c.@5¾c. for do., up to July delivery, the best Extra 64x64 Spots being held firmly at 6c. for 30 days.

A DULL HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, LOW SPIRITS, and no appetite, are some of the indications of a bilious attack, arising from a torpid liver. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, administers 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning.—*Advertisement.*

A Severe Pain in my Right Lung and Intercosta muscles; experienced great trouble and difficulty in breathing; the pain was intense. Applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which gave me instant relief.
ALWYN BALL, No. 53 West 32d st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists; 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

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Refined Gum Camphor, 30 Cents a Pound.—ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE, (genuine) 55 cents a bottle. WILLARD M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—Twelve years' practical experience. House and hotel annunciators. Electric call bells all kinds. Holmes' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 571 Broadway.

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For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAIN—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, April 22, 1875, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., FRANK C. CHAMBERLAIN to MARY J., daughter of the late Charles L. Carpenter.

EVERDELL—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George M. McCampbell, of New-York, Mr. WILLIAM K. EVERDELL, of Brooklyn, to Miss JENNIE H., daughter of John D. Anderson, of Wood Ridge, N. J.

FAY—GLACKMEYER.—At St. James' Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22, by Rev. Charles H. Homer, J. ALLEN FAY, M. D., of Milford, Mass., to GEORGIE, daughter of George Glackmeyer, of Brooklyn.

REQUA—BARNES.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, JOHN J. REQUA, of Peekskill, N. Y., to SARAH L., youngest daughter of Samuel D. Barnes, Esq., of New-York.
☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

VANDERBILT—SMITH.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., by Rev. Dr. Washburn, W. K. VANDERBILT to ALVA ERSKINE, daughter of Murray F. Smith.

DIED.

ADAIR.—On Friday, 23d inst., of pneumonia, ROBERT ADAIR, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 440 Canal st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 10:30 A. M.
☞ Syracuse and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BENSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 25, 1875, of pneumonia, PHILOMELA ROLLO, wife of Alfred G. Benson.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church corner of Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

BOCKOVER.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, of pleuro-pneumonia, April 22, 1875, JASON H. BOCKOVER, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Greene av., on Monday, April 26, at 2 P. M. Greene and Gates Avenue cars, from Fulton Ferry, pass the door.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, 25th inst., EDWARD SANDS BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, April 21, of consumption, CASSIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Bulkley.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Monday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M., returning at 6:15 P. M.

CARTER.—On Friday morning, April 23, LOTTIE L. SUTPHEN, wife of Robert Carter, Jr.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 61 West 53d st., on Monday morning, April 26, at 11 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—At Somers, N. Y., on Seventh day, 24th instant, SARAH S., wife of Jesse G. Carpenter.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Amawalk on Third day, 27th instant, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Katonah for the 8:30 A. M. train from New-York on Harlem Railroad.

CHAMBERS.—On April 25, 1875, JANE, wife of Thomas H. Chambers, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 151 East 18th st., on Tuesday, April 27, at 2 P. M.

CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, April 24, 1875, CHARLES BANTA, only son of Rev. Peter B. and Eliza J. Crolius, in the 7th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 149 West Baltic st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—On Friday, April 23, JENNIE, daughter of John and Annie Davidson.
Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 711 Lexington av., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FARR.—On Saturday, April 24, JAMES W. FARR, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's place, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

FINLEY.—At Fairview, Republic County, Kansas, March 17, 1875, Rev. WILLIAM J. FINLEY, of the Kansas M. E. Conference, son of John Finley, of this City.
Interment at Fairview.

HARPER.—April 22, 1875, JOHN HARPER, senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, in the 79th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., on Monday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

KITCHEN.—On Saturday, April 24, 1875, GEORGE H. KITCHEN, Jr., youngest son of George H. and Elizabeth Kitchen, aged 13 years and 10 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 111 East 71st st., on Tuesday, April 27, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—Thursday, April 22, 1875, CHARLES CROOKE LEWIS, aged 53 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 155 West 47th st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LINDSAY.—WILLIAM H. LINDSAY, on Saturday, April 24, at his residence in Perth Amboy, N. J.
Funeral at St. Peter's, on Tuesday, April 27, at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. train, Pennsylvania Railroad.

MILLS.—In Philadelphia, at the residence of her father, HARRIET BEAUMONT, wife of Albert F. Mills, of Hartford, Conn., and daughter of John W. Lockwood, in the 20th year of her age. Funeral will take place from No. 1,906 Walnut st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.
☞ Hartford papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Newtown, Long Island Sunday, April 25, 1875, MINNIE, youngest daughter of C. L. and Mary A. Moore, aged 17 years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, April 28, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M.

NELSON.—At Irvington, N. J., April 25, 1875, WILLIS FRAZEE, youngest son of Robert H. and Florence May Nelson, aged 1 year, 23 days.
Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Brombush, No. 38 Perry st., New-York, on Tuesday, April 27, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SILLIMAN.—In New Haven, April 23, SARAH ISABELLA McCLELLAN, wife of the late Prof. Benjamin Silliman.
Funeral from No. 34 Hillhouse av., on Monday, at 3:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN.—Suddenly, April 23, ALANSON P. ST. JOHN, in the 73d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Lafayette, N. J., Monday, April 26, at 2 P. M.

TAPPEN.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., GEORGE TAPPEN, Jr., of the late firm of Tappen & Haggart, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, Thomas B. Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 27th inst., 4 P. M., at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison av. and 29th st.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, April 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Corbett, No. 126 Java street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of J. S. Underhill, of Richmond County, Staten Island, in the 53d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 28, at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, Kent street, between Union avenue and Franklin st., Greenpoint.

WAIT.—Sunday, April 25, SOPHIA J. WAIT, widow of the late Lyman Wait, of Athens, in her 78th year.
Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Dix, No. 109 East 62d st., on Tuesday, April 27, at 12 o'clock.
☞ Hudson papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.
A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.
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Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.
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MONDAY EVENING, ALSO TUESDAY EVENING,
AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
UNRESERVED SALE.
Until 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, exhibition of the entire collection of Superb Works of Art by Great Modern Masters, belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr.
Also, exhibition of the second day's sale until 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday.
Sale MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 26th and 27th, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation.
SPECIAL.
To promote the convenience of buyers, seats for the sale will be reserved and tickets issued on application.
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Mr. Chapman wishes it distinctly understood that every painting in this collection belongs to him and him only.
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PRIVATE LIBRARY.
Sale of a Private Library, comprising Illustrated, Standard, and Miscellaneous Books, many relating to America, Local Histories, &c.; also many scarce Works on the French Revolution, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 28, 29, and 30, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
FOR THE PEOPLE,
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st., (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector,) EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK,
(Saturdays excepted.)
9 A. M., Inquiry and Instruction Meeting; 4 P. M., Bible Reading for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Bonham; 7:45 P. M., Preaching Service.
Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other Ministers, will speak at all the meetings. COME AND WELCOME!

MR. HENRY MOREHOUSE, OF ENGLAND, will hold Evangelistic service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Tuesday, April 27, as follows:
4 o'clock, P. M., Bible-reading.
7:45 P. M., preaching service.
All are invited.

DINNER TO HON. CARL SCHURZ.
This dinner will take place at Delmonico's, 14th st., corner 5th av., on TUESDAY, April 27. Applications for tickets will be received by the following gentlemen: Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall st.; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty st.; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall st; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row; Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st., and Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—On TUESDAY, at store, No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture, and will comprise the balance of the fine velvet and Brussels carpets. On TUESDAY, at No. 238 East 18th st., genteel household furniture. On TUESDAY, at No. 34 West 15th st., handsome household furniture.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO ORPHANS WALTZ"—BY H. TISSINGTON.—The gem of the season! Embellished with portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and with scenes from the play, pronounced by all the most successful piece of the day. Price 75 cents.—Sold by all music dealers.—Copies mailed.—Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, Bleecker st., on THIS MONDAY, April 26, at 8 P. M.
GILBERT HOUTER, President.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 24, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alexander F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, Joseph McGuire sold a small three-story brick house, with lot 13.10 and 102 feet on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 125.2 feet west of Second avenue, for $5,310, the buyer being John F. Pupke. No other business was transacted.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, April 24, amounts to $507,945, as against $456,152, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all but two (duly noted) taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) April 26.

By Samuel A. Steele, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the very valuable property on Broadway, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, embracing a plot of land 110.6 by 138.3 by 76.8 by 3.6 by 28.6 by 101, with a five-story marble-front building covering same thereon, being a part of the estate of Edwin Hoyt, deceased.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 110 on Third avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. Also similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 26 by 92.3 on West Tenth street, south side, 126 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, same Referee, of one house with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue. Also similar sale, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 328.9 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 130 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot, in size 100.5 by 75 on Madison avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-third street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 80, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Second avenue.

Tuesday, April 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale of the three-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 9 Washington place, north side, between Mercer and Greene streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, each same size, on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of eleven lots, together forming a plot in size 269.9 by 50.8 by 127 by 50 by 176 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot—a very choice property.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of forty-three desirable Brooklyn lots, as follows: Ninth avenue, corner of Sixth street, five lots; Sixth street, adjoining above, twelve lots; Fifth street, in rear of above, twelve lots; Eighth street, south side, near Eighth avenue, five lots; Fifth avenue, corner of Union street, three lots, and Fifth avenue, south-west corner of Union street, six lots.

Wednesday, April 28.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 245 feet east of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the three-story brick store, house, with lot, 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 2 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot, 23.9 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

Thursday, April 29.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of James Murphy, deceased, of the following property: Premises Nos. 327, 329, 331, and 333 East Eleventh street, north side, 196.9 feet west of First avenue, comprising four lots, varying in size from 21.10 by 108 to 28.7 by 140 with front and rear brick buildings thereon; one plot of land, 142.10 by 103.3 by 141.10 by 128.9, with a large five-story brick building, sheds, and other buildings thereon, on East Eleventh street, north side, adjoining above; one five-story brick tenement-house (with stores,) and lot, 35.10 by 69.11, No. 342 East Eleventh street, south side, 64.2 feet west of First avenue. Also, public auction sale of four lots together, forming a plot in size 103.7 by 71.4 by 100.8 by 48.6, on Riverside avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, opposite Riverside Park. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Hinsdale, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 65.9, on McDougal street, north-west corner of Amity street. Also, similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 95 feet west of Third avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with buildings, on Hudson street, south-east corner of Leonard street, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.11 by 92, No. 423 West Sixteenth street, north side, 275.2 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By O. G. Bennett, at Flushing, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of a handsome two-story and basement mansard roof house 25 by 36, with plot 50 by 150, on Franklin place, south side, about 225 feet east of Jamaica avenue, together with two lots, each 25 by 150, adjoining above, one on each side thereof.

Friday, April 30.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, William T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of the building with lot, 25 by 70, No. 389 Grand street, south-west corner of Suffolk street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.3 by 81, on Lexington avenue, west side, 33.1 feet south of Twenty-ninth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, with improvements, on East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 360 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story brick house and lot, East 78th st., n. s., 125.2 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 13.10x102.2	$5,310

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 23.

Bank st., s. s., 216.11 ft. w. of Greenwich st., 21x95; Exrs. of J. Haring to T. E. Haring	$11,650
Canal st., n. s., No. 259, 25.4x84.6; Canal st., n. s., 327 ft. e. of Broadway, runs n. 84.6, thence w. 1.5, thence s. to beginning; N. Solomon to A. Tuska	61,000
Catherine st., e. s., 103.1 ft. n. of Cherry st., 25.8x100; C. M. Da Costa, Referee, to J. S. Joyce	20,600
Cedar st., s. s., 219.10 ft. e. of William st., about 44.2x63.6, irregular; E. B. Miller to F. Miller	4,200
Horatio st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 16.8x87.6; G. W. McAdam to E. Short	9,500
Prospect place, w. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x54; N. Sonnelberg to J. Unger	9,045
Cherry st., Nos. 116 and 118, 45.2x98.5; Cherry st., n. s., 45.2 ft. e. of Catharine st., 32.4x98.6; Catharine st., e. s., 98.1 ft. n. of Cherry st., 4.11x74.6; C. M. Da Costa, Referee, to E. Brooks	53,600
12th st., s. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20.6x77.6; F. Yung to J. Kircher	6,000
39th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; G. Wendelken to J. Falk	12,000
45th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 21x100.5; Caroline, wife of R. Le Fevre, to H. Bornemann	8,000
45th st., s. s., 329 ft. w. of 5th av., 21x100.5; W. Sinclair, Referee, to S. Chittenden	14,500
46th st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x75; L. Bauer to Elizabeth, wife of H. Wedewitz	6,500
64th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; J. Falk to J. Flynn	17,000
48th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x71.6x26x31.6x— to beginning; E. Short to G. W. McAdam	13,500
50th st., n. s., 257 ft. w. of 1st av., 16x100.5; G. Allen to E. A. Jacob	16,500
55th st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 6th av., 36x100.5; J. C. Brown to J. Hayes	10,000
60th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Louisa Ehrhardt to Helena Kaiser	18,000
54th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.5; J. Koch to E. A. Jacob and G. Allen	28,000
84th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x102.2; S. P. Foster to G. Ray	56,000
123d st., n. s., 256.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 356.8 ft. to Avenue A, thence about 38 ft. to Harlem River, thence following curves to central line between 123d st. and 124th st., thence about 256.9 ft., thence 100.10 ft.; N. Terpenny to S. Loper	58,600
Robbins av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Uncas st., 25x105, Morrisania; A. McOwen to R. G. Duffy	950
Worth av. e. s., 75 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x100, West Farms; P. Doyl to Catharine, wife of J. Callahan	150
2d av., s. e. corner of 82d st., 51.2x64; M. McMullin to B. C. Wetmore	40,000
3d av., w. s., 101.10 ft. n. of 116th st., 25x100; D. Warwick to W. Hatfield	28,500
10th av., n. w. corner of 54th st., 25.5x75; J. Falk to G. Wendelken	30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 109 feet 6 inches, with the elegant stone church edifice thereon, known as the

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This property, so admirably situated for a public building, on the easterly side of Washington square, corner of Washington place, is now offered for sale, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars inquire of J. W. BAKER, No. 163 West 11th st., or G. A. SAGE, No. 170 Washington square, south.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED, four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low; or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,
or No. 35 East 17th st.,
or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE IN No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, bath, water-closet, fine under-cellar; house 25 feet front, 52 feet deep; large yard; rents for $2,100; price $20,000; $6,000 cash, rest on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of
C. MEYER, No. 28 2d av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE MY FORMER BUSINESS, brown-stone houses, all improvements; 58th st., 9th av., $15,500; 53d st., Broadway and 6th av., four four-story cabinet parlor, extra plumbed, first-class, $23,000—$25,000. Brokers allowed commission. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

NO. 36 WEST 32D ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to owner, JAMES L. WHITE, No. 307 Lexington av., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE.—A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house, 25 by 62 by 100, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession. If not sold in a few days, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, corner 62d st. and 9th av., $22,000; No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000; or will be rented.
WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON BERGEN SQUARE, Jersey City Heights, grocery store with fixtures and dwelling; rare chance. Inquire of S. GARABRANT, Bergen square.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR LEASE, CHEAP—TWO new brown-stone houses, Nos. 342 and 344 West 46th st.; three stories and basement 20x50x100. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A HOUSE BY PAYING THE RENT.

$8,000 for a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, lot 100 feet deep. First payment

$600, AND QUARTERLY PAYMENTS OF $125 THEREAFTER UNTIL PAID, OR WILL RENT FOR $800 PER ANNUM WITH PRIVILEGE

of purchasing. Inquire on the premises, No. 119 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, or at Six Penny Savings Bank, Astor Place, New-York.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.

NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to
JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Weirfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors,
JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York.
A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES! RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; outbuildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A tract of land known as the Schuyler property, comprising thirty-three acres, in the village of Closter, on the Northern Railroad, about eighteen miles from New-York City, extending into the heart of the town, and suitable for good village lots. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York, or R. A. GORHAM, Englewood N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Pelham Bridge, several handsome villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade-trees; bathing, boating, and fishing; fifty minutes from City Hall on Port Chester Railroad; prices moderate; terms reasonable. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, with or without furniture, a convenient, pleasant cottage, eight minutes from depot; gas throughout the house; four lots of ground, with splendid well and plenty of fruit. Inquire on the premises, corner Seminary and Oliver sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT SHARON, CONN.—TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery; 3½ hours from New-York; for sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY TRUSTEES AT AUCTION.

About 75 Acres of LAND on the HUDSON RIVER, AT SCARBOROUGH, the next station south of SING SING.

This valuable estate will be divided into fifteen or twenty plots, many of them comprising some of the finest BUILDING SITES FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them also includes a wharf. The views from several of the plots are unrivaled. This property is directly opposite the railroad depot

AT SCARBOROUGH,

and between the HUDSON RIVER and BROADWAY.

Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Knox & Mason, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 7 Pine st.; or Mr. Geo. W. Cartwright, Civil Engineer, at Sing Sing; the latter named will point out the boundaries and subdivisions of the several plots.

The sale will take place in the latter part of MAY, 1875, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TIMELY NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE LOTS,

North-east corner of Riverside av. and 88th st., ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, on TUESDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY 2D AV., THE EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS., with WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.
B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS Nos. 327, 329, 331, 333, and 342 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Also,

the extra-sized plot of land, with brick building, stables, and sheds thereon, on the northerly side of 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., and adjoining No. 327 on the west,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

by order of the executors of JAMES MURPHY, deceased, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, FOR $676 A YEAR, from May 1, a house, one year old; all conveniences; eleven rooms; very near station; tenant especially wanted who will buy the furniture at a low rate. Inquire of A. GRACIE, agent, opposite station; or of Mr. MURRAY, No. 101 Maiden lane, rear office, Monday, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Westchester, a large furnished house; extensive grounds, stable, garden; fine view of the Sound; very accessible for business men by the Port Chester Railroad and Harlem boats. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—TO LET, FOR the summer months, a modern built brick house, thoroughly furnished, and having nine rooms; house is in Stroudsburg, four miles from the gap. For further particulars address T. DUNKIN PAREY, Stroudsburg Penn.

TO LET, AT RYE—FOR FOUR MONTHS OR longer, from June 1 or earlier, a very desirable furnished house, pleasantly situated; lawn, fine garden, and orchard; every convenience; convenient to churches, station, and Sound. Apply to Mr. BERRIAN, Park Bank.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW brown-stone houses, Nos. 17 and 19 East 73d st., four stories and basement, 20 and 22x60; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND TWO ACRES OF ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, within ten minutes of Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, on the line of the new Ravenswood horse railroad. Inquire of
H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—THAT SNUG THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone dwelling No. 120 East 78th st.; usual rent, $1,200, is now offered for $900. Apply to E. C. KORNER, No. 158 West st., corner Park place.

TO LET.—NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.; FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with mirrors and gas fixtures; twenty-four rooms; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. NIXON, No. 36 Broad st., room No. 16.

TO LET.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, a house containing ten rooms, with stable, garden, fruit trees, &c. Rent, $250 a year. Apply to FRANCIS DELAFIELD, No. 12 West 32d st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—A FURNISHED house for the Summer, or by the year; rent moderate; well located. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET, CHEAP—THE UPPER PART (TWO floors) of premises No. 57 West 30th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; extra width and large, desirable rooms.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO rent; separate bath, pantries, &c. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to let very cheap to responsible tenant, No. 50 East 74th st. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st., near 7th av. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STONE DWELLING NO. 465 Tompkins av., near Fulton, Brooklyn; partly furnished. Rent $750. Apply to OWNER, No. 473.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; first-class French flats to let at reasonable rates. Apply at No. 99 Murray st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—DWELLING-HOUSE to let, No. 117 West 38th st., east of Broadway. Apply to owner, No. 18 East 40th st., by 10 A. M.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE TO A SMALL family; references required. No. 55 West 10th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET At Reduced Rents.

FURNISHED.

44th st., near 6th av., size 16.8x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
46th st., near 6th av., size 22x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
47th st., near B'way, size 14x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
47th st., near 5th av., size 25x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
47th st., near 6th av., size 20x42, lot 85, 3 stories.
48th st., near 6th av., size 19x50, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
49th st., near 6th av., size 20x55, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
50th st., near 6th av., size 25x63, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
50th st., near 6th av., size 20x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
51st st., near 5th av., size 23x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
55th st., near 5th av., size 20x55, lot 80, 4 stories.
56th st., near 5th av., size 25x55, lot 100.5, 4 stories.

UNFURNISHED.

35th st., near 5th av., size 20x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
38th st., near 7th av., size 20x55, lot 100, 4 stories.
44th st., near 6th av., size 17x55, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
45th st., near 6th av., size 17x60, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
48th st., near 6th av., size 17x55, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
48th st., near 6th av., size 20x50, lot 100, 3 stories.
49th st., near 5th av., size 22x55, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
49th st., near 5th av., size 22x56, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
51st st., near 5th av., size 25x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
52d st., near 5th av., size 23x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
55th st., near 6th av., size 18x90, lot 100.5, 4 stories.

Several furnished and unfurnished on 5th and Madison avs.

Full particulars and permits for the above (and many others) will be given on application.

Office will be open this week (Saturday excepted) until 9 P. M.

B. H. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AT HASTINGS ON Hudson, one mile from depot, a house fully furnished; has fourteen rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, wide piazzas; good vegetable garden; abundance of fruit of every kind; large lawn, shade trees, &c.; carriage-house and stable; will be let to a private family only; rent moderate. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent $2,000.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent $1,800.
House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent $1,800.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent $1,200.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent $850.
For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st., elegant modern double mansion and grounds for sale or to let, very low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 10 Broadway.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEW HOUSE AT West Brighton, a few minutes' walk from landing; contains fourteen rooms, with every modern improvement. For particulars apply to H. P. DELAFIELD, No. 115 Broadway, room No. 9.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, A three-story brick dwelling, with all the modern improvements, on Brooklyn Heights; rent low to a small family; possession by the 29th inst. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 367 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FINE HOUSE OF twelve rooms, with all modern improvements, in a fine neighborhood, for $550 per annum. Apply to
H. P. GEARY,
No. 15 Bank st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN; THIRD FLOOR, four rooms, with water and gas; to small family; occupied by owner; good location. Address M. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

$1,000 RENT FOR A "GEM" OF A HOUSE, 45th st.; three-story, high stoop; exquisite order; fine neighborhood. Apply at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to rent, at a reduced rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT, MODERN improvements, on West 35th st., at reduced price; strictly respectable. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN—TO LEASE OR RENT FOR season, fine residences, with extensive grounds and modern improvements; from $1,000 to $4,000. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ON GREENWICH av., very convenient to the depot, a furnished house for the Summer, or part of house unfurnished for the year. Inquire of the ticket agent at the depot.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, AT HIGHLAND, New-Jersey, a large house with every city convenience; abundant shade, fruit, ice; large garden. Box No. 243, Englewood.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF THIRD floor, in No. 108 Rivington st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT,

in which to store goods liable to damage by moths.

Furniture, baggage, pianos, &c., stored in separate compartments of all sizes.
New buildings, and everything first class.
Principal office, No. 384 3d av.
Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise, at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., owners and managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS.

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

STORAGE

For furniture at No. 218 West 37th st.
PICKHARDT & CO., Furniture Warerooms.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner Broadway; extra inducements offered; inspection invited. MORGAN & BRO., Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLERY IN LARGE STOCK—INCLUDING Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, English Saddles, Bridles, and Whips; also, a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse Sheets, Fly-nets, Wagon Blankets, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, in all grades, and all goods wanted in the manufacture of saddles and harness. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—A FINE PRIVATE TURNOUT, AS GOOD as any in the City; a team of bay horses, sixteen hands high, with a new set of harness; also, landau; terms very moderate. Apply at the private office of P. DRENNEN, No. 111 West 36th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

SUPERIOR STABLES TO LET—NOS. 1,384 Broadway and 123 West 38th st., both splendidly situated. Apply to owner, No. 18 East 40th st., by 10 A. M.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR FOR THE SUMMER season a beautiful team of horses, landau, harness, and man in livery, on very reasonable terms, or would sell very cheap. Address J. F., No. 128 West 31st st.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, PARK AND Pony Phaetons, Buggies, and Expresses, in nearly all styles, at extremely low prices at GRUBE'S, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF BROWN horses, 15.3 hands high; seven and eight years old; sound and gentle. Apply at private stable, No. 105 East 41st st.

BOARDING STABLE—NO. 21 3D ST., NEAR Bowery, private and business horses taken on livery; first-class stable and best of feed and care; terms reasonable.

A SUPERIOR BLACK HORSE FOR SALE for want of use; over sixteen hands high, sound, gentle, and warranted, by JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE Clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

A SMALL PONY DOG-CART AND SIDE-SADDLE for sale; also, small wagon for donkey or pony. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Six stalls; rooms for coachman; also two lots, cheap, for sale or lease. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH LANDAU IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LET—THE STORE, DWELLING, AND stable, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order; rent, $700 per annum.
Also, second floor and attic, No. 127 Waverly place; will put in order; rent, $25 per month.
Also, large basement, store, and hallway, No. 46 Hudson st.; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway,
North-east corner 4th st.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET—NO 9 BREVOORT PLACE, (10TH ST., just west of Broadway,) very desirable first floor store and loft in second story, with dwelling over the second floor. Can be rented at moderate price. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STORE TO LET—NO. 439 3D AV., WITH BASEMENT; elegant large plate glass show windows, with counter and shelves; possession any time; low rent. Apply at No. 203 East 30th st.

STORES TO LET—NO. 1,237 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Hotel, and No. 142 West 30th st. Apply to D. L. JAMES, room No. 4, third floor, Bennett Building, or on the premises.

STORES, &c., TO LET.—CORNER STORE, private dwellings, carpenter shop, stables, all in Ninth Ward; moderate rents; store good for grocer, butcher, tea or fish dealer. Apply at No. 107 Barrow st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 1,272 BROADWAY, between 32d and 33d sts. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORE NO. 416 4TH AV. TO LET OR LEASE for a light business, cheap; has plate-glass front. Apply to owner, ROBT. J. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber, as Receiver of the "Universal Signal Company," will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May, 1875, the following described property or effects of said company, viz.:

A patent for an improvement in signal lanterns, secured by letters patent of the United States of America, granted to Ira W. Shaler, dated the 7th day of October, 1873, and numbered 143,425; also, secured by letters patent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granted to Alexander Melville Clark, dated the 7th day of July, 1874, and numbered 2,390; also, secured by letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, granted to Ira Wells Shaler, on the 21st day of July, 1874, and registered under number 3,667, in the patent office at Ottawa, Canada; also, 150 brass lanterns; also, 143 tin lanterns, made under the improvement secured by the above-mentioned patent.—Dated NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.
J. HERRICK HENRY, Receiver.
GEORGE H. FLETCHER,
Attorney for Receiver,
No. 98 Broadway, New-York. ap26-law3wM

A. W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF an elegant and extensive stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE at public auction.

The Taunton Silver-plate Company will sell at public auction, commencing on

TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

at their sales-room, No. 4 Maiden lane, their large and extensive stock of fine electro-plated ware, consisting of an elegant assortment of tea, tete-a-tete, and water sets, water and coffee urns, butter, berry, jelly, pudding, and vegetable dishes, fruit stands, epergnes, castors, waiters, napkin-rings, cake-baskets, pitchers, cups, goblets, vases, mantel ornaments, forks and spoons, and table cutlery; all warranted full plate and of the finest quality and finish.
J. H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WE HEREBY give notice that in accordance with the provisions of two certain mortgages, executed by WILLIAM B. BARBER to us, bearing date as follows: one dated May 12, 1874, for the sum of nine thousand dollars; the other dated January 4, 1875, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, copies of which have been duly filed in the office of the Register of Kings County, (default having been made in the payment thereof,) we shall sell at public auction, on board the vessel, at foot of Pacific st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer, that certain floating elevator or vessel known as the Hezekiah Baldwin, now lying at the foot of Pacific st., Brooklyn, together with her machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boat, anchors, and cables, and all other necessaries thereto pertaining or belonging.
JESSE HOYT & CO., Mortgagees, No. 19 South st.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell, on MONDAY, at 4 P. M., many valuable, elegant, and rare books, beautifully illustrated and expensively bound, and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS a PRIVATE LIBRARY of Works in History, Philology, Ethnology, Mohammedanism, the Inquisition, Oriental Literature, &c.

DRY GOODS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

NO. 811 BROADWAY,

OFFERS REAL BARGAINS IN

Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces.
Ecru Nets, Hamburg Nets, Laces.
Real Point, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes,
Real and Imitation.
Lace Ties, Scarfs, Ruffings, Collarettes,
Sleeveless Jackets, Capes, Fichus,
Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions.
Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques.
Passementeries, Buttons, Fringes.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Everything reduced below gold cost.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

MILLINERY.

MME. BRUCKEN, FRENCH MILLINER and dress-maker, has first-class City references as to capacity; receives every week the choicest Patterns de Paris; makes suits and trims up hats very tastefully; moderate prices. Address No. 371 6th av., near 23d st., first floor.

MME. C. BOSLEE, NO. 105 WEST 41ST st., dress-making and millinery establishment.—Ladies may rely on getting perfectly-fitting dresses, braided mantles, jackets and riding habits. The latest Parisian style. Ladies are invited to call.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A
V
AVERY
R
Y

SAMUEL P. AVERY'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, (Exclusively foreign,)
Now on exhibition DAY AND EVENING, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.
Where they will be
SOLD AT AUCTION!
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID POINTER DOG, TWELVE months old, ready for the country; will be sold as I have no more place for him. Apply to BLAKELY, No. 449 West 33d st.

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE FOR SALE.—Cost $550; can be seen at No. 180 Pearl st.; nearly new; price, $350.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM,
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

$35,000
INDIANA SCHOOL BONDS.
Issued by wealthy towns.
Principal and interest payable in New-York.
C. KNEFLER,
Dealer in Indiana Municipal Securities,
No. 76 East Washington st.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST.,
AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST.

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.
FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of Chase & Higginson, Drexel Building, Wall st., and sign the agreement recommended by the committee of investigation.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly Jan. 1 and July 1, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in 1902.

These bonds are part of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN; eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on MAY 15, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July 1. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
FOR
$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened MAY 10, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchanges of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

NOTICE.

To the stockholders of the CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned, appointed a committee at the meeting of stockholders held 25th of March, to nominate a ticket to be supported at the next election for Directors, have decided to present the following names: F. H. Short, Oliver Perin, L. B. Harrison, Joseph Rodgers, C. W. West, Samuel Fosdick, Rufus King, J. P. Kilbreth, and Robert Brown. Stockholders will [illegible] their proxies to the undersigned, at the office of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company.
R. B. WHITEMAN,
JOHN A. MURPHY,
ROBT. BROWN.
CINCINNATI, April 21, 1875.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, [illegible] on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 A. M. of the 19th day of May.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
24th April, 1875.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next (preparatory to the annual election of directors to be held on the 1st day of June next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 3d day of June next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to [illegible] 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.
GEORGE SANGSTER,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson, [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY,
COHOES, N. Y. April 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company in Cohoes, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election [illegible] the transfer books will be closed [illegible] the 29th inst., and be reopened Saturday June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD BONDS will be taken at a liberal price for suburban cottage (furnished,) worth $10,000. [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid at maturity of that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City. SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.
F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on the 1st of May. The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May.
F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 26, 1875.

The interest due May 1, 1875, on the War Bounty Loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.
WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CT., FREE of taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date, until the 3d May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this Bank is declared, payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until then to be reopened on May 3.
GEO. W. YOCLE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May, upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per Cent., payable on and after 1st of May next.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 R. 6s, '81.b3.	121⅞	200 Lake Shore...b3.	71¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '65. new...	121⅝	400 do.	71¾
55,000 Un. Pac. 1st	100¾	400 do.	71⅞
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.	50¼	100 do....b3.	72
10,000 N. J. Cen. Con.	113½	1000 do.	71⅞
100 Del. & Hud.	118⅝	10 do.	72
200 Canton	67½	500 do....s3.	71⅞
100 do.	68	200 do.	71¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	26½	500 North-western..	42¾
100 do.	26⅜	200 do.	42⅞
100 do....s3.	26¼	900 do....b3.	43
100 Western Union	77⅞	100 do.	42⅞
200 do....b3.	78	100 Ohio & Miss..b3.	27⅜
810 do.	78	200 do....s3.	27½
500 do....s3.	78	100 Union Pacific	77⅜
900 do....b3.	78⅛	500 do.	77½
400 do.	78	200 do....s3.	77½
13 N. Y. C. & Hud.	102½	100 do.	77⅝
100 Illinois Central	103½	400 do.	77¾
100 do.	103½	100 do....s3.	77⅝
100 Pacific Mail	44⅝	300 do.	77½
900 do.	44¾	1300 do....s3.	77⅜
600 do....b3.	44⅞	500 do.	77⅜
600 do....s3.	44¾	400 do....b3.	77½
500 do.	44¾	100 do.	77⅝
100 do....s3.	44⅝	100 St. Paul	37¾
600 do.	44¾	100 do....b3.	37¾
900 do.	44⅝	100 St. Paul Pref. o10.	57
200 do....b3.	44⅝	300 Tel. & Wab....c.	16⅝
100 Panama	152	100 do.	16⅜
300 do....b3.	155	65 Tel. & Wab. Pref.	20
100 do.	155	100 Han. & St. Jo....c.	24¾
100 do.	157	300 do....b3.	25
400 do.	158	300 do.	25
900 Erie Railway	31¼	200 do.	25¼
100 do....s10.	31¼	300 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	30
5 do.	31	200 At. & Pac. Pref...	15⅜
200 do.	31¼	100 do.	15¼
500 do.	31⅜	300 Kansas Pacific	25⅞
1300 do.	31⅜	600 do....b3.	26
1200 do....s3.	31⅜	200 do.	25⅞
3600 do....b3.	31½	200 do.	26
200 do.	31⅜	100 do....b10.	26
200 do....s10.	31⅜	50 Pacific R. of Mo.	51¼
300 do....b3.	31½	100 do.	51
1100 do....b3.	31⅜	100 do.	51½
600 do.	31⅜	500 St. L. & Kansas C.	42⅛
15 Rock Island	104	50 C., B. & Quincy..	114½
		10 Chicago & Alton.	104

MONDAY, April 26—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was one of reviving confidence in Wall street, especially so far as the value of securities on the Stock Exchange was concerned. The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, imparted a firm tone to the closing dealings, and is likely to have a good influence generally in financial circles. The most important feature of the bank return was an increase of $3,680,300 in the legal tenders. It was known that the flow of currency was this way, but very few had any idea that the influx was so great as the figures indicate. This return of money from the interior is quite natural after the April settlements, but the fact that the May disbursements are near at hand, and that there is more or less money to be disbursed at this point next month on outside account, probably stimulates the influx. The Treasury during the week commenced to prepay without rebate the coin interest due May 1 on the public debt, which amounts to $14,184,000. The outflow of this gold from the Treasury will add to the bank reserves, and probably more than compensate these institutions for any export of coin to Europe that is likely to occur during the month of May. In addition, the Treasury has to redeem, commencing May 1, $15,000,000 5-20 bonds, called in on account of the Syndicate nearly three months since. It is likely that this operation may be chiefly an exchange of bonds, as the Syndicate will, of course, turn in as many called bonds and coupons as possible, but, nevertheless, some gold will come out for the called bonds and drift into the banks. On May 1 there will be other disbursements at this point, as some States and cities, including our own, have interest payments to make, and a number of corporations pay out considerable money for dividends and interest. In view of the large prospective gold disbursements by the Treasury the loss of $1,967,300 specie by the banks is not an important matter, and certainly not likely to affect unfavorably the money market. The statement shows a liquidation of $2,078,500 in the loans and discounts, and $480,600 in the deposit line. The circulation is down $186,600. By the various changes in the figures the banks show a gain for the week of $1,833,150 in the legal reserve, and they now have $11,535,625 excess of reserve above the amount required by the National Bank act. The present strength of the banks is a sufficient guarantee for the easy working of our finances for the balance of the Spring and into the Summer, but this strength will be further increased, and by Treasury disbursements in addition to those already alluded to. On June 1 a call for $5,000,000 5-20 bonds expires, and on June 11 another for $30,000,000. The $5,000,000 call is on account of the Syndicate, and may be nothing more than an exchange of bonds, but the call for $30,000,000 is on account of the deficiency of the Sinking Fund, and authorized by an act of the last Congress. This large amount will all be paid out in gold, and much of it is likely to remain here, although some, of course, may go abroad. On July 1 the semi-annual coin interest on the public debt, amounting to about $25,250,000, will be due, and on the same date the Treasury has also to pay $1,938,000 in lawful money as interest on the bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, better known as the Currency 6s. The miscellaneous payments in July for interest and dividends will be very heavy, as usual. Already the banks, trust companies, and individual capitalists find it impossible to employ all their surplus funds at 3@4 ℘ cent. on the Stock Exchange, and 5@6½ ℘ cent. on prime mercantile paper, and, even allowing for increased activity in general business and speculation, it will be seen that the indications are very favorable for continued ease in money and moderate rates of interest in the future. That the Stock Exchange will respond to this condition of affairs in monetary circles the events of the week just closed clearly foreshadow. The rise in Government bonds, well established railway mortgages, and dividend-paying shares, especially toward the close of the week, was the result of purchases for investment by institutions and individuals for the employment of their money. There are now no new railway loans on the market, as formerly, and hence investors seek securities in good standing on the Stock Exchange. The slow but sure revival of confidence which has been going on for some time past, is gradually attracting to the stock and bond markets much capital which has lain idle or been loaned out at low rates for a long while. This investment business will, there is every reason to believe, assume larger proportions in May, June, and July, and if the Stock Exchange responds with that firmness and buoyancy now generally anticipated the effect will be felt more or less throughout the ramifications of finance and trade; for it is undeniable that the New-York Stock Exchange exercises much influence on public opinion, not only here but throughout the country.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday, as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 17.	April 24.	April 25, '74.
Loans	$277,964,500	$275,886,000	$288,423,500
Specie	14,013,200	12,045,900	23,336,400
Legal tenders	50,290,000	53,970,300	54,739,600
Deposits	218,406,900	217,926,300	234,486,700
Circulation	21,332,800	21,146,200	26,901,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	April 17.	April 24.	Differences.
Specie	$14,013,200	$12,045,900	Dec. $1,967,300
Legal tenders	50,290,000	53,970,300	Inc.. 3,680,300
Total reserve	$64,303,200	$66,016,200	Inc.. $1,713,000
Reserve required ag't deposits	54,601,725	54,418,575	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$9,701,475	$11,534,625	Inc.. $1,833,150

The foreign trade figures of the port for the week show general merchandise imports (including $1,591,064 dry-goods) of $6,877,943, and export clearances of $5,616,840 produce and miscellaneous goods, and $1,913,257 gold and silver. The imports, it will be seen, were quite moderate, the total being below that of the corresponding week in years immediately preceding. This is the result of increased caution on the part of the importers and a general disposition to conduct business on a conservative basis. The exports of produce and miscellaneous goods were much larger than the previous week, and also considerably in excess of the corresponding week of last year. This is gratifying. The exports of gold and silver for the week were larger than usual, the result of a rise in the foreign exchanges above the specie shipping point. The dry goods merchants during the week felt the damaging effect of unusually cold weather for the season in a decreased demand for goods of all kinds, and this was the case with both wholesale and retail dealers. There is, however, a prospect of considerable trade later in the season, when the weather shall have become warmer. In other branches of trade the distribution of merchandise was moderate, but is likely to increase in heavy and bulky goods as soon as lake and canal navigation is fully resumed.

The money market was extremely easy, the extreme rates having been 2 and 4 ℘ cent., with the bulk of business at 3@3½. Mercantile paper was in demand and met with a ready sale at 5@6½ ℘ cent. for prime names.

The gold market drifted toward lower figures early in the week, the price dropping to 114¾; but the resumption of coin shipments to Europe arrested the downward movement, and in the closing dealings the market was firm at 115¼@115⅜. The early decline was occasioned by the payment of May interest by the Treasury.

The loan market presented no special feature, and borrowers were accommodated at a slight consideration, while at times holders of cash gold paid moderate rates to have balances carried.

The sterling exchange market was strong and higher, the nominal rates being $4 88 and $4 91 for bankers' long and demand sterling. The rise was due to the limited supply of commercial bills and the payment by the Treasury of gold below standard weight. The gold received by the Treasury from different points pending the recent "bull" speculation in the Gold Room, in many cases showed an abrasion of ⅛ to ⅜ of one per cent., and the Treasury is now paying out this gold indiscriminately, as an act of Congress allows the payment by the Treasury of all gold not abraded more than ½ of one per cent.

At the Stock Exchange the week was one of great excitement and buoyancy, and unusual interest attached to the large and frequent fluctuations which characterized the course of speculation in the leading shares. The stocks which recorded the greatest improvement were Panama, Union Pacific, and Kansas Pacific. Panama reached 158, Union Pacific 78⅜, and Kansas Pacific 27. The buoyancy in Panama and Union Pacific was based on the announcement that the negotiations which had for some time been in progress between the representatives of the two corporations for an equitable arrangement in regard to freights, &c., had been amicably concluded on terms mutually advantageous—terms which, it was stated upon authority believed to be competent, would, while securing a gain of $5,000,000 to the Union Pacific, enable the Panama Company to pay dividends of 24 ℘ cent. Opening on Monday at 130, Panama advanced to 148, subsequently reacted to 138, the reaction, however, being only temporary, the stock on Saturday reaching 158. Union Pacific advanced from 71¾ to 78½, reacted to 77, and closed at 77½. The Kansas Pacific ranged from 19 to 27, closing at a slight reaction. The sudden activity and advance in this stock was generally regarded on the street as indicating that the efforts to establish harmonious relations between the company and the Union Pacific had been attended with success. The full effect of these important railroad combinations it must be left for the future to develop. Another stock which made a marked advance was St. Louis, Kansas and Northern preferred, the price having moved up from 34 to 42⅛, without reaction at the close. An improvement of nearly 5 ℘ cent. was noted in Missouri Pacific, and 2½ in Atlantic and Pacific preferred. The largest business of the week was in Pacific Mail, but the fluctuations were confined within a comparatively narrow range, the two extremes having been 45¾ and 43¾, with the closing quotations at 44½@44⅝. Lake Shore sold down to 71½, but partially recovered in the final transactions. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph opened at 26, advanced to 28¼, reacted to 26, and closed 26½. Wabash advanced from 15¼ to 16⅞, closing firm at 16⅜@16½. Western Union was firm, the price ranging from 77½ to 78¼. The highest point touched by Erie was 31¾, and the lowest 30⅜. The stock closed strong. Investment shares were generally firm. Government bonds were active, with a further improvement in prices of ½ to ¾ ℘ cent. Currency 6s were exceptionally strong, advancing nearly 3 ℘ cent., ranging from 122 to 124⅞. The buoyancy of these bonds was consequent upon their having been made receivable as security for national bank circulation. The continued inquiry has materially reduced the supply of floating bonds. This was particularly noticeable in the case of Currency 6s, the sharp advance having failed to bring out many offerings. There was a well-distributed business in railroad mortgages, and a higher range of prices prevailed. All the Pacific issues were prominent in the dealings, and advanced 1 to 2 ℘ cent. under an active demand, which continued to the close. The changes in State bonds were unimportant, Tennessees declining slightly.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, April 25, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	117	116½	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	118⅞	118⅝	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	122⅜	121⅝	120
American Gold	115⅜	114¾	112⅜
New-York Central	102¼	102	97⅞
Rock Island	103⅞	103¼	98¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	43¾	43
St. Paul	38½	37⅜	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	57½	57	55½
Western Union	78¼	77½	70¼
Union Pacific	78½	71¾	32⅜
Lake Shore	73¾	71½	75⅞
Wabash	16⅞	15	41⅜
North-west	44½	42⅛	45¾
North-west Preferred	56⅞	55	65½
Delaware & Lackawanna	117	115	105½
New-Jersey Central	113¾	112½	105
Panama	158	130	107
Erie	31¾	30⅜	35
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼	26½	26¼
C., C. & I. C	6⅛	6	22¼
Harlem	130¾	130¾	126¾

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛	102¼	102½
Erie	31½	30⅝	31⅜	31½
Lake Shore	72⅛	71½	72⅝	72¾
Wabash	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
North-western	43	42⅜	42¾	42⅞
North-western Preferred	55	55	54½	55½
Rock Island	103⅞	103½	103½	103¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	37⅞
Pittsburg	92½	92	92	92⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	117	117	117	117½
New-Jersey Central	113¾	113½	113⅝	114
Illinois Central	103½	103¼	104	104
Union Pacific	78½	77	77⅜	77½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26⅛	24¾	25	25½
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	32	30	30	31
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27½	27½	27⅝
Missouri Pacific	52	51	51¼	51½
Panama	158	146	155	158
Western Union	78⅛	77¾	77⅞	78
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	26½	26⅛	26	26½
Pacific Mail	44⅞	43¾	44½	44⅝
Quicksilver	20½	20	19½	20⅜
Canton	69	65	67½	69
Kansas Pacific	26½	24½	25½	26
St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf.	42⅛	40½	42⅛	42¼

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	March 6	$10,819,850
August	32,101,567	March 13	7,223,850
September	30,343,091	March 20	7,960,911
October	28,983,335	March 27	7,171,029
November	23,949,867	April 3	8,866,590
December	24,085,984	April 10	8,878,316
January	24,684,968	April 17	6,117,777
February	30,161,910	April 24	6,877,943
Total			$290,042,707
Total same date, 1874			306,609,613
Decrease in 1875			$16,566,906

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874 are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	Feb. 23	$5,133,631
August	24,584,859	March 2	3,469,070
September	21,690,714	March 9	5,242,000
October	24,285,552	March 16	5,127,000
November	19,988,235	March 23	4,104,679
December	23,504,786	March 30	4,170,069
January	16,287,303	April 6	4,596,059
Feb 9	4,382,576	April 13	4,151,269
Feb 16	3,952,584	April 20	5,616,840
Total			$206,740,610
Total to same date 1874			249,108,762
Decrease in 1875			$35,368,152
Gold, April 24, 1875			115⅜
Gold, April 25, 1874			112¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	March 6	$583,761
August	7,316,397	March 13	664,270
September	2,222,533	March 20	826,991
October	1,614,753	March 27	639,283
November	4,448,600	April 3	535,905
December	12,497,641	April 10	593,992
January	10,119,325	April 17	849,075
February	3,763,118	April 24	1,913,257
Total			$52,099,569
Total to same date 1874			31,461,592
Increase in 1875			$20,637,977

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March 6	2,712,700	1,358,000
March 13	2,232,500	486,009
March 20	1,712,000	297,700
March 27	2,738,985	238,418
April 3	2,494,200	185,700
April 10	2,834,700	61,474
April 17	2,297,652	121,162
April 24	2,089,000	1,010,000
Total	$95,767,110	$56,465,119
Total, 1874	95,856,589	51,082,243

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. invite competitive subscriptions for the unsold balance of the Cincinnati 7 3-10 per cent. loan. This loan, originally for $10,000,000, was placed on the market about three months since, and only $1,500,000 is now left. Many of the bonds, we understand, have gone into the hands of our large insurance companies, and the balance, for which 102 is fixed as a minimum price, will, from all appearances, be taken at high figures.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Leather, sides	13,152
Bees-wax, pks	1	Resin, bbls	4,970
Cotton, bales	509	Spirits Turp., bbls	410
Copper, bbls	16	Oil-cake, pks	2,661
Copper, cakes	85	Cut-meats, pks	415
Flour, bbls	10,426	Lard, tcs	811
Meal, bags	398	Butter, pks	1,811
Wheat, bushels	50,600	Cheese, pks	1,802
Corn, bushels	62,418	Pea-nuts, bags	330
Oats, bushels	17,200	Sugar, bbls	208
Malt, bushels	2,500	Starch, pks	3,050
Barley, bushels	500	Spelter, pcs	1,358
Peas, bushels	4,000	Tallow, pks	97
Beans, bbls	514	Tobacco, hhds	10
Hemp, bales	29	Tobacco, pks	62
Hides, bdls	2,749	Wool, bales	102
Dried Fruits, pks	2	Whisky, bbls	163
Eggs, bbls	4,474		

ASHES—Have been attracting rather more attention in a jobbing way; Pots have been quoted steady at $6 and Pearls at $8 ℘ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been firm and in request at from 33c.@35½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

BRICKS—There has been more movement noted in the leading kinds at about quoted rates for stock afloat. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Up-River, $6 50@$7; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ℘ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℘ 1,000 on these figures.

COCOA—Has been without change as to price, but dull; Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—In good demand, and firm; sales, 4,000 bags Rio, by the Lord Baltimore, at 17½c., and 5,000 bags do., by the Merrimac, at 16½c.@18¼c., gold, ℘ ℔. Quotations as in our last.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady, but not active, with Hogshead Staves quoted steady at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

CORDAGE—Has been in light demand, at about former figures.

COTTON—The demand has been good for early delivery, mainly on export account, at firm prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 3,755 bales, (of which 2,585 bales were on last evening,) including 3,360 bales to shippers, 380 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators. Of the sales 300 bales were to arrive; and subsequently, 2,200 bales were reported as taken for export at full rates....The inquiry for forward delivery has been fairly active, but at easier rates, the more urgent offerings of May options depressing values, which declined 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ ℔., closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,100 bales, of which 10,000 bales were on last evening and 23,100 bales to-day, with 2,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; May, 16 5-32c.; June, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; July, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; August, 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; September, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; October, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; November, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; December, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; January at 16¼c.@16 9-32c. ℘ ℔. And after 'Change, 1,000 bales, May option, were rumored sold at 16 5-32c. ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 509 bales, and at all the shipping ports to-day 2,289 bales, against 2,899 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 4,566 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,209,695 bales, (including 1,494,259 bales to Great Britain, and 715,436 bales to the Continent,) against 2,400,877 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FISH—Values have been generally supported, with trade on a fair scale in the leading kinds. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ℘ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring at 83c.@85c. ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been quite limited for all purposes, with prices quoted weak and somewhat irregular. The sales since our last have been 9,400 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,850 bbls. shipping stock at current rates.... Southern Flour dull within the previous range; 600 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm; 350 bbls. sold....Corn-meal steady; sales 850 bbls, including 500 bbls. Western Yellow at $4 20 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet and generally depressed, and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower. Export demand limited. Prime to strictly choice No. 1 Spring scarce and exceptionally strong in price. Winter Wheat also offered sparingly, and at prices above the views of buyers, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 31 for poor to prime No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30@$1 31 for Minnesota car stock for milling; $1 21@$1 23½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 23@$1 23½ for stock afloat, closing at $1 23 for strictly prime; $1 19@$1 21½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 20½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 20 for good, afloat; $1 15@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 38¼ for choice Amber State, (8,000 bushels;) $1 37 for very choice Red Western, (fine car-loads for milling.) Also, 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, last half of May delivery, at $1 20.... New Corn has been moderately active at a reduction of about 1c. a bushel, closing weak. The export call has been fair at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at 91c.@93¼c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 93c. for strictly prime, afloat, and 91c.@91½c. for good to strictly prime, in store; 93½c. for new Yellow Western, and 93½c.@94c. for new White do....Old Corn quiet and nominal in store; 12,000 bushels, afloat, reported sold on private terms; quoted at about 94c. ℘ bushel....Rye dull, with Canada, in bond, quoted at 97c.@98c.; sales, 8,500 bushels on private terms....Malt has been inactive at unchanged figures....Of Barley, 10,000 bushels Canada West, to arrive from Albany, reported sold on private terms; and 1,000 bushels Daunbian, from store, at $1 35 ℘ bushel; market quoted strong, but quiet....Of Canada Peas, six car-loads, to arrive by May 10, sold at $1 22 ℘ bushel, in bond; market very firm; offerings, light. ....Oats have been in fair demand, in good part for forward delivery, at rather stronger prices. Sale have been reported for early delivery of 39,000 bushels at 74½c.@76½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western; 76c.@78½c. for White do., and 76c. for White State....And for forward delivery 20,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, to arrive first twenty days in May, at 75c., and 14,000 bushels do., all May, (settlement of contract,) at 72½c. ℘ bushel....Feed has been quoted about steady, on a moderate movement in a jobbing way, within the range of $23@$29 ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw has been selling to a limited extent, only within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔....The week's exports hence for European ports included 12,977 bbls. Flour, 348,004 bushels Wheat, 221,564 bushels Corn, — bushels Rye, and — bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at unchanged rates. The week's receipts have been 24,234 hides; sales, 45,640 hides and 80 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 335 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 ℔., at 25c., gold; 930 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¼ ℔., at 24c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,100 Dry Entre Rios, 21¼ ℔.; 8,855 Dry Montevideo, 22 ℔., on private terms; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive here and in Boston, 19 to 22 ℔., at 22c.@22½c.; 400 Dry Rio Grande, 21¼ ℔., at 22½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,065 Dry Orinoco, 20 to 21 ℔., on private terms; 1,805 Dry Central America, 19 to 20 ℔., at 21c.@21½c. gold, 60 days, selected; 1,115 Dry Matamoros, 23 ℔., on private terms; 6,680 Dry Mexican, 22 to 24 ℔., part at 20c., gold, 60 days; 5,915 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 ℔., at 20c.@20½c., currency, cash, selected; 1,420 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 ℔.; 820 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 50 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 2,200 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9¾c., currency; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 ℔., and 30 bales Calcutta Cow, 15 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 128 Buenos Ayres, 300 West India, 300 Wet-salted New Orleans, 600 Dry Southern, on private terms; and 1,000 City Slaughter at 9¾c. The stock in first hands here this morning was 184,000 hides and 764 bales do., against 119,700 hides and 469 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair request since our last, with Eastern quoted from yard (in lots) at $1 75@$2, and afloat at $1 50 ℘ 1,000....Lime has met with a comparatively ready sale, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, (nominally,) $1 25@$1 50 ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 80@$4 50; Rosendale at $1 30 ℘ bbl....The Lumber trade has been on a moderate scale, with values quoted irregular. Spruce has been less confidently sought after. Pine has been in comparatively slack demand. Hardwoods have been inactive. The demand for stock for building purposes in the local market has been fair, but not urgent.... Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order, and $15@$18 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $20@$26; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$150, with extra wide stock quoted much higher; Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

OIL CAKE—Has been in less demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $48, currency, and City at $44@$44 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 4,435 pks.; exports, 11,028 bags.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light request and depressed in price. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c.@6⅞c., for prompt, and in shipping order at 10⅛c.... Refined, here, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., for prompt delivery.... At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; and at Baltimore at 13⅝c.@13¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21½c....City Naphtha at 10c. ℘ gallon.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—Have been selling moderately within the previous range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after and quoted firm, within the range of from $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ℘ 280 ℔. Sales 6,000 bbls. good Strained, here and to arrive, on private terms; 750 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20, and 1,000 bbls. No. 1 at $3 per 280 ℔....Tar in light supply and wanted at advanced prices; sales, 50 bbls. Wilmington at $2 55, held at the close at $2 62½, and 150 bbls. Newbern at $2 40 ℘ bbl....City Pitch very quiet at $2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand and depressed in price, with sales reported of 100 bbls. merchantable at 37c., and 500 bbls. New-York pks. at 38c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery on the basis of $22 12½ for new Western Mess, $19 75@$20 for Western Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 50 for Extra Prime. And for forward delivery, a light trade has been reported, embracing sales of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, May option, at $22 05; 500 bbls. do., July, at $22 45@$22 50, closing at $22 50 bid, and $22 60 asked....Dressed Hogs quiet at 9⅞c.@10c. for City....Cut-meats generally inactive and irregular in price; sales, 3,000 pieces fresh Meats at 9c. for Shoulders, 12½c. for Hams, and 10¼c. for Bellies; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9⅝c., and of Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12⅝c., and of Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c., and Smoked Hams at 14c.@14½c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 35 tcs. Pickled Bellies on private terms; 40 tcs. Western Bagged Hams at 15¼c., and 35 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅝c. Sales were also reported of 150,000 ℔. City Bellies, early deliveries, within the range of 11½c.@11¾c., in bulk, and at 12c. for boxed stock, pretty generally clearing the market of offerings for early delivery....Of Bacon 100 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12⅜c.@12¾c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c., and Western Short Clear at 12⅝c. ℘ ℔....Lard has been very moderately inquired for early delivery, but has been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Western Steam on the basis of 16 1-16c.@16⅛c.; 80 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15¼c.@15½c.; 190 tcs. No. 1 City at 14¼c., with Refined for the Continent quoted at 16c.@16⅛c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., May options, were sold at 15 15-16c.@16 1-16c., closing firmly at 16 1-16c.@16⅛c.; 2,500 tcs., June, at 16⅛c.@16¼c., closing at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; 3,250 tcs., July, at 16¼c.@16⅜c., closing at 16 5-16c.@16⅜c., and 750 tcs., seller three months, at 15 15-16c.@16c., showing a decidedly stronger market....Beef very quiet; prices unchanged. ....New Butter (chiefly State) has been arriving rather more freely and has been moderately sought after. Demand mainly for the finest qualities for jobbing purposes. Old Butter generally dull and irregular in price. We quote new Butter thus: New State in tubs and pails at 20c.@28c. for fair to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ℘ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote old State Factory at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for good to fancy; old State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; old Western, 5c.@15½c. ℘ ℔. And new Cheese at 12c.@16½c. for Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 10c.@14c. for Dairies....Eggs have been in demand; within the range of 15c.@17½c. for fair to very choice. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 919 pks. Pork, 569 pks. Beef, 4,258 pks. Bacon, 3,659 pks. Lard, 20,143 pks. Cheese, 1,116 pks. Butter.

RICE—Business has been quite limited, even in a jobbing way, yet values have been fairly maintained. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔.

SKINS.—A moderate inquiry prevails for Deer at steady rates; receipts, only 3 bales; sales, 33,000 ℔. Angostura, (part to arrive,) 2,000 ℔. Central American, and 700 ℔. Tampico, within our range....Goat quiet and depressed; receipts, 194 bales; sales, 500 bales Mexican, 31 bales Payta, and 25 bales Puerto Cabello, on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 71c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 56c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ℘ ℔....Tampico Goat, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been a fair demand noted for supplies, chiefly in job lots, at steady rates. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw again active and rather firmer, with fair to good refining stock quoted at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and prime do. do. at 8 7-16c., ℘ ℔. Sales to day, 1,782 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal and 3,600 bags Java on private terms; 292 hhds. Porto Rico at 8 9-16c.; 200 hhds. St. Croix at 8¾c., and 200 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅞c. And last evening, 350 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅜c., and 438 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. Refined also a shade higher and wanted.

STARCH—Has been in fair request, with Western quoted steady at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been generally quoted steady but quiet, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm, on sales of equal to 97,000 ℔. prime at 9⅛c. ℘ ℔. The week's exports have been 779 pks....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. Western sold at 16c., and 400 tcs. do., early deliveries, on private terms. Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16¾c.@17c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged rates: sales, 2,000 half-chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls. at $1 15, and 50 bbls. at $1 14¾ ℘ gallon; market quoted firm.

FREIGHTS—Grain, Cotton, and Resin room on berth, particularly for British ports, has been more sought after, on the basis of previous quotations; but ship-owners have been claiming rather stronger figures, which tended to check negotiations. Provisions were offered quite moderately at late rates. In the way of charters the movements in the local market were limited. Tonnage for Grain, Resin, and Petroleum was in demand, but the bids have not been satisfactory as a rule.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, a small lot of Cotton (to complete cargo, at 7-32d. ℘ ℔., with room for full lines wanted; and, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ℘ 60 ℔.; 1,100 pks. Provisions, part at 25s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 20s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese, at 30s. ℘ ton; 700 bales Cotton (rumored) on private terms, quoted at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; 300 bbls. Apples, at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; and 20,000 Staves, on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 30,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d. ℘ bushel; 300 tons Provisions and 100 hhds. Tallow, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin, reported without reliable particulars....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 1,200 bbls. Apples, in lots, mostly at 4s. ℘ bbl.; and 3,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, a small lot of Cheese, at 40s. ℘ ton....For Hull, by steam, 32,000 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ℘ bushel....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 71s 3d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. ℘ quarter, £10 gratuity, (vessel reported as to take the place of one chartered a day or two since but subsequently given up;) two barks, with Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 400 bales Cotton at ½c.@⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Rye, in bags, at 6d. ℘ bushel; 50 bales Leather, on private terms; 750 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 15s. for cases and $1 for ceroons; 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℘ 280 ℔., and 250 pks. Machinery at 25s. ℘ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 pks. Provisions and 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Amsterdam, a Norwegian bark, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 25s.... For Lisbon, the British bark, with Grain from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, gets 15½c. ℘ bushel, ships bags....For Anjiers and orders, for Java, the American ship, 829 tons, with Petroleum, in cases, mentioned in our last, was chartered on Philadelphia account, and goes hence to Philadelphia to load....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 448 tons, with Staves, from Baltimore, reported at £700....For Panama, the British bark, 1,020 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, (mentioned in our previous report, as for the west coast of South America,) gets $8 50 ℘ ton.... For Montevideo, an American brig, 449 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, reported on the basis of $1 ℘ bbl. and primage....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, a British brig, about 2,500 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, and back to this port, reported at $2,400; and an American bark, 287 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,200, gold, and back at $1,200, currency, to Philadelphia, or $1,400, currency, to this port....For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar.... For Matanzas, direct, a schooner, with empty Casks and Hoops, at 80c. and $6....For Cardenas, an American brig, 314 tons, hence, with empty Casks, at 80c. ....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back North of Hatteras, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar.... For Martinique, an American brig, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $9....For Barbadoes, an American brig, 309 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,000, gold....For Cienfuegos, an American brig, 286 tons (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $8....For Hayti, two brigs, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $8@$9....For Trinidad, P. S., an American brig, about 225 tons, with general cargo from Philadelphia, reported at $900, gold....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, 300 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000....For Kennebunk, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7 50....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $7....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, reported at $8....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Petroleum steady at 13⅞c. for Refined; 9⅞c. for Crude in bbls., and 6¾c. in bulk. Clover-seed sells at 11½c.@12½c.; the latter for Western from second hands. Timothy commands $2 62½, and Flax-seed $1 80@$1 85. Flour in moderate demand at full prices; sales 400 bbls. including Wisconsin and Minnesota; Family at $5 Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 75. Rye Flour quoted at $5 30@$5 37½. Wheat in better request; sales of Red at $1 29@$1 32; Amber, $1 35; White, $1 42½@$1 50. Rye, $1 08 for Pennsylvania. Corn attracts more attention; sales of Yellow at 90c.; Western Mixed, 89c.@90c. Oats much wanted; sales of White at 73c.@74½c., and Mixed at 72c. Provisions steady; sales, Mess Pork at $22 50@$23; Beef Hams at $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; Pickled do., 12¼c.@12½c.; Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky held at $1 15 for Western. Butter steady; New in demand at 26c.@29c.; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese, fine grades scarce and firm; New-York fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Western fresh, 16c.@17c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—Receipts—Flour, 9,900 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,600 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 11,500 bushels. Flour firm and fairly active; sales, 880 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers; $5 50@$6 50 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White; $5 35@$5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oatmeal. Wheat in fair demand and steady; sales, 700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 16; 700 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 12; 600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 22@$1 23; 6,000 Hard Minnesota on private terms. Corn dull; not plenty; sales, 2,500 bushels new at 84c. on the track and in store. Oats scarce; retailing at 70c. in store. Rye—None here. Barley—None here; 500 bushels Canada sold at $1 38½c. Seeds in good demand and unchanged. Pork firm at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16c. Highwines nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firm; higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 34½, cash; $1 36, May; $1 40, June; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 06½ asked for Hard and Soft; $1 04¼@$1 06 bid. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 73½c.@74c., cash; 74c.@74⅛c., May. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 62½c.@64½c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 15. Pork firm at $22 50 for round lots; small sales at $22 37½@$22 50. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides at Quincy, 12c., buyer to May 20. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼@13½c. Lard firm; 15½c. asked, 15¼c. bid. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged. Cattle steady, and in good demand; prime native steers, averaging 1,465 lbs., at $6@$6 20; good do., $6@$6 37½; fair to good, $5 30@$5 90; mixed stock, $1 75@$5 40; fair to good corn-fed Texans, $4@$5 75. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Spring, $1 05; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 01¾ bid; Regular, $1 01¼, spot; $1 02⅛, bid May; $1 04⅝, June; No. 3 Spring, 96c.@96½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed New, 70½c.@71c., spot; 73⅝c., bid May. Rye advanced; quiet but firm; No. 2, $1 06½@$1 08. Barley higher and in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 27, spot; $1 25, April. Pork lower and in fair demand at $22, spot; $21 85@$21 87½, May. Lard scarce, firm, and higher; 15¾c., spot or May; $15 92½@$15 95, June. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky advanced and in fair demand at $1 14. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 221,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Cotton quiet and heavy; Low Middling, 15½c. Flour active and firmer; prices unchanged. Wheat firm, and prices steady; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 32; mixed do., $1 30@$1 31; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet and weaker; Southern White, 90c.@93c.; Southern Yellow, 88c.@90½c.; Western Mixed, 89½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull—Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions quiet. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon in better demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter nominally unchanged. Petroleum nominally, 6⅝c.@6¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 13½@$1 15.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24.—Flour quiet; steady; Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05⅛; No. 2, $1 02¼; May, $1 02¾; June, $1 04¼. Oats dull; neglected; No. 2, in store, 62½c. Corn dull; declining; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 70½c.; May, 71c. Rye scarce; firm; No. 1, in store, $1 16. Barley firm; in good demand; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 18; No. 3 do., in store, $1 09. Provisions very strong; inactive; Mess Pork nominally higher; $21 75, cash. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11¾c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats very strong; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Middles, 11½c.@12¼c.; all loose. Lard—Prime Kettle Rendered firm at 16c.; Steam do., 15⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels.

BOSTON, April 24.—Flour—Demand steady and market firm; Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, $6 25@$8, including choice brands. Southern Flour, $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn quiet, but firm, at 92½c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 05@$1 10. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—Flour, 3,534 bbls.; Corn, 8,400 bushels; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 24.—Flour firm, in fair demand. Wheat excited, prices higher and closing easier; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28@$1 29; No. 3 do., $1 24½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25@$1 26½; Extra do., $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 23@$1 25; May, $1 25¾, June, $1 28¾; July, $1 32; No. 1 Red, $1 26@$1 27¼; No. 2 do., $1 25; June, $1 27; No. 3 Red, $1 17½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25. Corn steady; High Mixed, 77c.@77¼c.; May, 77½c.; June, 80c.; Low Mixed, 77c., no grade, 76½; damaged, 73c. Oats—Demand light, holders firm; White, 66c.; Michigan, 65c., May. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Flour, active, firm; Family, $5 65@$5 75. Corn and Oats unchanged. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1 20. Barley quiet; Fall, $1 40@$1 59. Butter easier; choice, 28c.@30c. Clover-seed firm at 12c.@12¼c. Pork quiet at $22 25. Lard quiet but firm; Prime Steam held at 15⅝c.; bid, 15c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky in good demand at $1 14. Hogs quiet at $7 25@$8 25; receipts, 1,800 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels, at 87c. Barley scarce; Canada nominally $1 38. Corn-meal—$35 bolted, $34 unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ℘ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn steady; in the ear, 69c.@70c.; shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; mixed, 60c.@61c.; White, 63c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard unchanged, quiet at 15¼c.@15½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 74c.@75c. Oats steady at 68c.@70c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 90@$11 95; Clear Sides, $12 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 90; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Prime Lard—Steam-rendered, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 14. Bagging firm at 13c.@13½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Wheat quiet; sales 2 cars State Treadwell at $1 35. Rye steady; store lots held at $1. Oats improving; sales, 5 cars Mixed Canada at 74½c. Corn active and steady; sales 5 cars No. 1 High Mixed at 91c.; 6 cars No. 2 High Mixed Western at 91c.; 3 cars rejected State at 86c. Barley active and 2c. higher; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms; 2 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 30. Malt steady at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Cattle active, closing strong; receipts, 1,500; sales Shipping, $5 75@$7 25; Butchers and Stockers, $4@$5 75; choice Steers, $5 95@$6 45; extra do., $6 60@$6 85; shipments, 6,500. Live Hogs active and firmer; receipts, 5,550; poor to choice Light, $7 50@$7 85, chiefly at $7 65@$7 80; ordinary to good Heavy, $7 85@$8 25; shipments, 6,000. Sheep scarce, firm, and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 24.—Hay dull; prime, $21; choice, $26. Whisky held at $1 16@$1 17. Coffee—No stock in first hands; stock in dealers' hands, 4,000 bags; cargoes, fair to prime, 18¼c.@19¼c., gold; job lots, ordinary to prime, 17¾c.@20½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 61½@$5 62½. Gold, 115⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33c. Resin quiet at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 60 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $4 30 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 36 bales; exports, coastwise, 54 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 23,864 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 823 bales; gross, 954 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,000 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 141,241 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 382 bales; gross, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,281 bales; sales, 519 bales; stock, 33,534 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 241 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 17,938 bales.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 204 bales; gross, 232 bales; sales, 576 bales; stock, 50,033 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 24.—Market steady, with fair demand from manufacturers. Prices unchanged: Medium and No. 1 Fleeces, combing and delaine selections, and good lines of super and extra-pulled are in demand, and continue to be taken as fast as offered at full former prices, but fine fleeces of fine Australia still continue to drag, and there is no improvement in this description, nor is there likely to be at present, while the demand runs so much on other grades. The transactions in Pulled Wools continue quite large, 215,000 ℔. having been disposed of during the past week, principally from 47c. to 53c. for Supers. Some very choice Eastern Super has been sold as high as 56c.@57½c. ℘ ℔., but these are extreme figures, and only obtained for fancy lots on which shrinkage is quite small. Combing, pulled, is in demand, with sales of 132,000 ℔. at 56c.@59c. Several installments of new California have been received, and other considerable supplies are near at hand, although the break in the Pacific Railroad will keep supplies back. A lot of 60,000 ℔. of the new Spring clip sold at 33½c., and 12,000 ℔. at 22c.@30c. The sales of the week have been 321,000 ℔., at 14c.@28c. for Fall and 22c.@28c. for Spring. There is a disposition to place the new Spring clip as fast as received, as there is no prospect of any favorable change, and, in consequence, nothing to be gained by holding on. The margin is very close, and holders will find it difficult to obtain cost for many of the lots near at hand. Included in the sales of Fall are 50,000 ℔. very choice at 25c.@28c.; 90,000 ℔. do. at 23c.@25c., but these are extreme figures, and obtained for Wool lately received, and of superior quality and condition to any Fall Wool yet placed on the market. There have been sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, medium, X, XX, XXX, at 52c.@60c.; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 57½c.@66c.; Tub-washed, 61c.; Scoured, 42½c.@95c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞@94 for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108½. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 37½.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatche quotes Rentes at 64f. 5c.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 74s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine; Bacon, 53s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,400 bales were American.

LONDON, April 24—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

THE BLACK HILLS.

OPINIONS OF GEN. SHERMAN CONCERNING THE PRESENCE OF GOLD—TRESPASSERS TO BE KEPT AWAY.

From the St. Louis Globe, April 21.

Yesterday Gen. Sherman arrived in town from the East, and during the evening was visited at his home by a *Globe* reporter. The General was very cordial, and immediately plunged into the topic, and told frankly what his intentions are. He premised by first stating that there was little or no gold in that spur of the Black Hills running into the Sioux Reservation, and that the spur is the object of solicitude on the part of adventurers simply because it is forbidden fruit, and because they know they have no earthly right there. He spoke earnestly, and showed in every word that he had thoroughly examined the subject, and that he had fully made up his mind what course to pursue.

He described the Black Hill range as a long one, of which but a small part enters into that territory known as the Sioux Reservation. In order to demonstrate his position, he hunted up a map, and following the line of the hills with his finger, he pointed out also a long stretch of mountains, extending from 600 miles north of the reservations, down through the Cheyenne country, and as far south as New-Mexico; "and," said he, "there is more gold in any part of that range, outside of the reservation, than there is in the whole reservation put together."

In an article in the *Globe* of Sunday, Capt. Carpenter made the statement that his objective point is the Wind River Hills, but that, to reach there, he must pass through one corner of the reservation. Gen. Sherman says that such a route would be the longest and the most impracticable he could take. His best and shortest line would be direct to the Wind River range, avoiding the Indian country, which lies well to the east of his course, and reaching his point of destination days earlier than if he pursued his present plan. In fact, if he tries to get across that reservation, with his present views of the forces that will be brought to contest his passage, the chances are largely in favor of a hole in the ground as against any hills anywhere. From Sherman's standpoint, these expeditions all mean the Indian Black Hills, or those comprehended by the ground set apart for the redskins. The nature of the expeditions, the course mapped out, the general talk of the leaders, all combine to make him believe that the forbidden ground is the object in view.

"It's the same old story," said he, "the story of Adam and Eve and the forbidden fruit. These people know they have no right there; they know the Government prohibits any trenching on that ground, and so they have made up their minds to go there, when they know as well as any one that that particular spur of the hills produces less gold than any other part of the range, and that all the rest is open to them."

The question then arises, what will the Government do? The General raised himself slightly upon his toes when the question was propounded. The Government simply proposes to use its entire force, if necessary, to stop the raid. Every effort will be made, and enough forces will be sent there to capture every enthusiastic and adventurous miner caught loitering in that vicinity. Gen. Sherman says there will not be any shooting or killing done by the troops, unless it becomes unavoidable, but all trains and teams will be captured and confiscated, and their owners turned adrift to find their way back to the settlements as best they can. More than this, the despoiled miners will be protected by the troops from the Indians, so long as overt acts are committed in sight of the soldiers, but the Army will not take upon itself to avenge the death of any luckless miner who may be slain by the redskins upon their reserves, provided the festivities are not carried on while the troops are in that vicinity.

"Of course," remarked the General, "of course there will be a great deal of scalping done by the Indians, but we can't help it if we don't see it, nor can we avenge it. If these men go there, they stand in the position of so many burglars, forcibly entering another man's property. This reserve has been given to the Indians by the Government in payment for almost limitless tracts of other land, and the United States will certainly not attack those Indians for protecting the property they have thus purchased against marauders. Of course the Army will protect the miners against death, so far as it can, for life is worth more than property at any time; but after the miner is killed the Government will not seek to avenge his death."

In answer to the question what the course of the Indians will probably be, he answered that they would probably turn in for business as soon as an opportunity presented itself, and that when they get to work there will not be much time afforded the luckless victim to hunt for gold.

As to the existence of the metal in the hills, Gen. Sherman expresses no doubt. He thinks there is gold there, but, to use his own expression, "It is very thin." "Why," said he, "these fellows can't make any money there. In the first place, they will be so far from markets that food will cost them a dollar a pound. It will be just as it was in the earlier mining days. A man might dig $16 a day, but his meals cost him $3 apiece, or $9 a day, and everything else in proportion, so he never made a cent. It will be just so again, and, though there may be, as I have no doubt there is, gold in those hills, it is comparatively inaccessible from the expense attendant upon digging it out."

The reporter asked him again as to the existence of the metal in the Indian part of the hills.

"There is very little, if any, there," he replied; "and there is no positive evidence yet that there is any, and yet these men insist on working those few hundred miles, all jammed in together, when they have a range 2,000 miles long to work, affording plenty of room for all. I tell you, it is the same old case of forbidden fruit. They know they have no earthly right in that particular part of these mountains, and for that reason they all insist on going there. But they are not going now, you mark my words;" and again he raised gently on his toes and came down again.

The reporter suggested that perhaps there might be gold in there after all; and the probability is that, if the rest of the range yields quartz, that particular part may not be exceptional just because it happens to belong to some Indians.

"Well, suppose there is. The Government is making arrangements for a survey and examination of this district, and if there is gold there, the land will be purchased from the Indians and the country will be thrown open."

"Then the Government does not propose to hold that part to itself if gold is discovered there?"

"No, Sir. It will be thrown open to the people, and then they can go in there as thick as they please."

To the question when operations would commence, he replied that they had commenced already, and that one party had been turned back. He said there are, and will be, plenty of troops there and forthcoming, to protect that reservation from invasion on the part of adventurers. Sheridan has his orders and has perfected his arrangements, and it only remains for the miners to present themselves. It will be futile for them to show fight, for, while they will be merely turned around so long as they are quiet, if they manifest any belligerency, down they go like a row of ten-pins." Sherman speaks very earnestly on the question, and means every word he says; and it is extremely probable that we shall receive some startling news from the "Black Hills" before the restless element has been entirely cured of the gold fever.

HOPEFUL VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d inst. says: "We really believe if the facts could be ascertained and a complete account taken of the wealth of every individual in Virginia, including the ready money he has on hand now, it would be found that, leaving the single matter of slave property out of the question, the people of Virginia are better off to-day than they ever were in a wordly point of view. There is plenty of money throughout the State, and every person has a little of it, and is in comparatively good circumstances. It is more equally divided than it was, too; the poor being richer and the rich poorer. We suppose it would be difficult to find a man who works, or is in business at all, that could not show a very fair purse; and there are more people at work than we get credit for. The popular belief is that about one-fourth of our population are lazy, good-for-nothing idlers, who loaf about grog-shops, at county court-houses, or Magistrates' offices, living from hand to mouth, and produce nothing; while another fourth, who are better off, spend their days and nights in riotous living, gambling, drinking, smoking, horse-racing, fox-hunting, and never think of doing anything useful. This is all a mistake. It may have been the case, to some extent, though not to the extent that is generally believed, in former times; but now we have changed all that. Necessity is a hard mother, and soon trains her children in the way they must go; and as the American people are not by nature idle, lazy, or dissolute, they are not slow to learn the great lesson of life, when it comes to a question of earning their bread or begging it. We believe that nearly our entire white population, who are not sick, disabled, or too old and decrepit, are at work, each in some calling or profession which enables him to pay his way and lay by a little for the future. And another fact, which must be apparent to the most casual observer, is equally to their credit. There is very little dissipation, scarcely any drunkenness, much less gaming, racing, and chasing, and no rioting around grog-shops. There has been a marked change for the better in this respect.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, April 26, is amended as follows: Nos. 196, 216, 217, 218, 157, 158, 221, and 222.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—The following is the Supreme Court General Term calendar for Monday, April 26, 1875: Nos. 25, 189, 208, 209, 216, 222, 238, 242, 246, 248, 249, 250, 254, 263, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, and 195.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
366—Mercantile Nat. B'k N. Y. vs. Blees S. M. Co.
369—Merchants' Ins. Co. vs. Parker et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
347—Stevenson, &c., vs. Lesley et al.
385—Herring vs. Herring.
387—Ross vs. Kennedy et al.
388—Eiduitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.
397—Overhiser vs. Gay et al.
398—Same vs. Same.
327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.
404—Delevan vs. Duncan et al.

Nos.
405—Bradley vs. Sheey.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
412—Loder vs. Newman, Receiver.
414—Porous Plaster Co., N. Y., vs. Day et al.
415—Aiden vs. Taylor et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
417—Sturgis, Adm'r, vs. Drew et al.
420—Kelly vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.
292—Bennett vs. Cohn et al.
425—Meyerheim vs. Bayaud.
426—Millard vs. Ferguson et al.
427—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.
428—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle et al.
429—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.
430—Thompson vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. New York R. R. & Trans. Co. et al.
1103—Bohnet vs. Lithaur.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Condit et al.
1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
2783—Cahillvs.The Mayor, &c.
1359—Poillion, Survivor, vs. Volkening et al.

Nos.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub Association vs. Tribune Association.
1125—Munson vs. Ward et al.
805½—Phillips, Executrix, &c., vs. Melville.
1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1235—Clute vs. Emerick.
1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
1339—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Scharrar et al.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
1605—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hemminger.
1397—Stone vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2094—Caverly et al. vs. Altenbrand.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
944—Gonnond vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
330—Sloman vs. Hiller.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
852—Dunn vs. Murphy.
1275—Same vs. Same.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y., E. & B. Manuf'g. Co. et al.
160—Willett, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
1388—Slade vs. Adams.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
268—Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.
2774—People ex rel. Loutrel vs. McCabe.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1094½—Heyman vs. Breau.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
1412½—Grasmuck vs. Jacobs.
1414—Platt, Assignee, vs Mount.

Nos.
1418—Met. G. L. Co. N. Y. vs. Buckley et al.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
1130½—Toby vs. Wehman et al.
1432½—Lang vs. Hirschkind.
1434½—Same vs. Same.
714—Macfarland vs. Hartford & N. Y. Steamboat Co.
798—Rockford, R. I. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
1442—Stewart vs. Kautiowitz.
1444—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Howard et al.
1448—Guardian Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. At. Nat. Bank of New-York.
1452—Harper vs. Tanner.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1456—Mace vs. Sage, Jr.
1460—Curtis vs. Schwering.
1462—Brokaw et al. vs. Green et al.
1464—Brainerd et al. vs. Scott.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
1472—Booth vs. Jayne.
1478—Grein vs. Dorsey.
1480—Hulin vs. Powers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
381—Nelson vs. Del., L. & West. R. R. Co.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
1201—Nash, Assignee, vs. Coombs.
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1305—Strong, Receiver, vs. Taintor.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
299—Poole et al. vs. Lorillard.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
983—Worth, Assignee, vs. Van Name, impl'd.
1323—McDonald vs. Field.
1371—Grari vs. Adams et al.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1373—Johnson et al. vs. Lee et al.
1381—Coe vs. Hobby et al.
1387—Henderson vs. Camp.
1281—Coal Spring Iron Co. vs. Petter et al.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
655½—Smith, Assignee, vs. Avery et al.
657½—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, May 3, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on—No. 782—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.
1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1438—Marcille vs. De Grau.
1279—Bissell vs. Read.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor.
437½—Sanders vs. Crow.

Nos.
1451—Tremeyer vs. Brennan.
1452—Ranous vs. Tredecker.
1437—Riley vs. Lieb.
1445—Dewey vs. Merriam
1446—Kearney vs. Bleakley.
770—Jones vs. New-York and Harlem R. R.
1328—McNeeley vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C.J., Gross and Joachimsen, J J.

Non-enumerated Motions.
Duddenhausen vs. Bechtel.
Timken vs. Diehl.

Osborn vs. Low.
McConville vs. Frankenberg
Hoffman vs. Hoffman.

Nos. Enumerated Motions.
1—Assenheimer vs. Ohrt et al.
2—Williams et al. vs. Gannon.
3—Anderson vs. Reilly.
4—Berman vs. Rinaldo.
5—Kelty vs. Steinhardt.
6—Gibson vs. Peck et al.
7—Brewer vs. Sadler et al.
8—Weil vs. Wogram.
9—Sturgis vs. The Baltic Lloyd S. S. Co.
10—Noyes vs. Dunham.
11—Stout vs. Harriman.

Nos.
12—Boyd vs. Seger.
13—Underhill vs. Bradley (No. 1.)
14—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
15—Same vs. Same (No. 3.)
16—Pfeifer vs. Buckheister.
17—Osborn vs. Low.
18—Baxter vs. Cummings.
19—Evans et al. vs. Hanlon et al.
20—Architectural Iron Works vs. Weber.
21—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
20—U. S. Roll. Stock Co. vs. Perkins, &c.
30—Butler, &c., vs. Wehle, &c.
61—N. Y. Ren. Co. vs. Am. Chem. Works.
91—Benedict, &c., vs. Wilmot. Mf'g Co.
102—Wool vs. Moulton.
105—Irving Nat. Bank, vs. Engs, &c.
108—Muller vs. Grantz.
110½—Martineau vs. La Forge.
119—Matter of Agnew.
126—N. Y. State L. & T. Co. vs. Cook Co. Nat. Bank.
127—Matter of Foster, Jr.

Nos.
131—Perry, &c., vs. Bowman, &c.
137—Healy, &c., vs. Wickham, Mayor.
138—Robertson vs. Secombe Mf'g Co.
142—Shea vs. Shea.
145—Matter of the Man'n M. & Chem. Co.
152—Shea vs. Shea.
174—Clark vs. Coles.
194—Matter of Baker.
196—Livermore vs. Wright, &c.
206—Gentle vs. Gee, &c.
221—Alcott vs. Vogel.
224—Moran vs. Poillon &c.

Call—No. 226 up to and including No. 276.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Ellen Lucy, continued, grand larceny.
Jeremiah O'Connor, arson.
Joseph D. Smith, robbery.
Thomas Emmons, burglary.
Jacob C. Conrad, forgery.
Charles Logue, grand larceny.
William Carroll, grand larceny.
Rosa Sandstein, grand larceny.
Adolph Newhorn and Adolph Nascher, grand larceny.
Charles Schad, grand larceny.

Jacob A. Morris, grand larceny.
Douglas McFee, grand larceny.
George Bush, grand larceny.
James F. Callaghan, grand larceny.
Alabama May, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
William L. Clancy, grand larceny.
Charles D. Brom, grand larceny.
Charles D. Taylor, grand larceny.

A NEW POET.

Portland, Me., the birthplace of Longfellow, has produced another poet, and he ought to have tried his hand in the centennial ode business. Following is his latest production, as printed by the *Press*:

A short walk. gives me good Exesise.
Its A healthy and good. Moral prise.
It fills ones lungs. with new fresh Air.
And Makes the Body. Robust and fair.
A walk in Early Morn. if. the wether proves fine.
Gives the lungs new vigor. and is quite Subline.
Rise Early in the Morning. This A healthy Task.
follow This weel. and This. is All That I ask.

IRON TRADE TROUBLES.

THE ABRUPT ENDING OF THE PITTSBURG LOCK-OUT.

THE SITUATION DISCUSSED—TRIUMPH OF THE WORKMEN—THEY RETURN TO WORK ON THEIR OWN TERMS—THEIR UNION, ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS—NEW TERMS ON WHICH THE MEN RESUMED WORK—THE UNION NOT RECOGNIZED—GENERAL ASPECT OF THE RECENT STRUGGLE—THE END NOT YET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

The abrupt ending of the lock-out is still the absorbing topic of conversation in industrial circles. The men are jubilant, as they have a right to be, over their success, for it has been almost complete. They have gone to work on the terms proposed by themselves, and they are the ones proposed at the beginning of the lock-out. No more, no less. On the other hand, while the manufacturers acknowledge a defeat, they by no means concede that it is final. They expect to "live to fight another day." Indeed their defeat is not complete, and in the settlement of terms upon which the men resumed work there is a loop-hole which may let the foe in upon the Boilers' Union yet.

THE ORIGIN OF THE "UNITED SONS OF VULCAN."

To show what I mean a bit of industrial history must be told. The Boilers' Union, or, as it is technically called, "The United Sons of Vulcan," was the outgrowth of a strike in this city some years ago, just at the close of the war. It was under a scale of prices established as a compromise at that time that the boilers and manufacturers have been working ever since. The scale was adopted by two committees, one representing the boilers and the other the manufacturers, and was signed by these committees on behalf of their principals. This, it will be seen, was a formal and official recognition of the Boilers' Union by the manufacturers of Pittsburg, and a virtual acknowledgment of its power and the propriety of its interference through its officers in the settlement of disputes between the boilers at any given mill and the mill-owners. In this action Pittsburg has stood almost, if not quite, alone among the iron manufacturing cities of the country. In some cases mills in other sections have tacitly acknowledged the Union, and been governed by its rules, but in few if any cases has it been formal. Your readers will remember that at the beginning of the labor troubles at Troy, N. Y., the Messrs. Griswold refused to hold a conference with their men at which the President of the Boilers' Union was present, claiming that, as far as they were concerned, he was an interloper, and had no business to be present. Pittsburg has not taken this course, but has always, since the adoption of the scale of prices referred to, recognized the union and treated with it. This is the secret of the importance attached to this struggle in this city in the minds of the whole iron trade, workers as well as employers, and in this is the secret of the determined resistance to any compromise. The very life of the Boilers' Union was at stake.

A CHANGE OF TERMS—THE UNION NOT RECOGNIZED.

Now this is entirely changed, and I cannot but think from an oversight on the part of the boilers. In the arrangement of the terms upon which the men returned to work, the union is not recognized either formally or informally. Each mill has made an arrangement with its own workmen; and by the terms of that agreement either party is to give the other thirty days' notice of a desire to discontinue it—that is, each will settle its own internal economy. There is no longer any recognition of the union, nor any obligation to treat with it. Of course, the union is at the bottom of this settlement, but the agreement is between employer and his employes. It should also be stated that it relates only to the prices to be paid for boiling. A number of the mills are not at work as yet, nor will they be with the old boilers, unless they recede from the position taken regarding the men who worked during the lock-out. The old boilers demand the discharge of the black sheep as a condition of returning to work. They do not put their demand in this form as under the laws of Pennsylvania that would be conspiracy and punishable by fine and imprisonment. They demand that each old boiler have the furnace again he had before the lock-out, which is virtually saying you must discharge the "black sheep." This the manufacturers positively refuse to do, and a number of furnaces are idle. The number not in operation to-day from this and other causes will aggregate over 200—more than a quarter of all in the city. The colored puddlers are still at work at the Bret Works. The boilers stated at the conclusion of the lock-out that they would not resume work unless the colored men were discharged. The President of the company replied in classic language, "Nobody asked you." The Bret Works will run without any help from the white boilers.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

As I have already intimated, I do not believe that the contest is ended, nor do the parties to it so feel. Certain circumstances had forced the manufacturers into yielding, and with a change in these, which must come sooner or later, they will be in a condition to renew the struggle. In the past five months Pittsburg has stood alone. It has been really fighting the battle of the iron manufacturers with the manufacturers against them. The *American Manufacturer*, the organ of the employers, some weeks since, said openly that the manufacturers in other sections of the county were joined with the boilers in keeping the strike or lock-out alive. Its language was:

> "The workmen at the mills outside of Pittsburg know that their only hope of employment is to keep up the strike, and the manufacturers know that their trade in some measure depends upon the same thing, and so the strange sight is seen of these two classes working in unison to keep a strike in progress. There is this difference in their actions, it is wisdom on the part of the men, but folly on the part of the manufacturers. They are sowing the wind; they may reap the whirlwind."

I do not believe that, with interests so identical, the manufacturers of different sections will fail to work in harmony in the contest with labor. The workmen are putting forth every effort to bring about an amalgamation of unions. Heretofore each class of iron-workers had its own Union. The boilers had theirs, the rollers and heaters theirs. The aim now is to unite these in one, so that when trouble arises again the whole mill can be laid idle instead of a part, as during the late lock-out. Such a movement as this must force the employers into a union or federation.

THE PIG-METAL MARKET.

As yet there has been no advance in pig-iron in this market, $24 on four months-time being the quotation on good open gray forge iron, the standard iron of this region. Some holders are talking $25, and some even are holding for $27, but it will be some time before they can realize at that figure. Already blast furnaces are getting ready to blow in as the prospect increases that there will be an attempt to advance the price of iron. With ore at $7 50 per ton iron can be sold at a profit, though not a very large one, at $25 for mill.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

The mining troubles will have their effect upon the price of making iron. I see it stated that the decrease in the supply of anthracite for the year, up to April 17, was 954,718 tons, and most of this during the past few weeks. Coke is being sent in large quantities East, but it is expensive to use in mills and furnaces when to its price the cost of transportation is added. Unless the miners soon resume work the cost of iron making in the East will so advance that iron can be sent from Pittsburg and laid down in New-York at less figures than it can be made there.

THE WHEELING STRIKE.

The telegraph has informed you before this of the strike at the nail mills in Wheeling, though if the wires made such a mess of it as they did in sending it to this city, your readers will be puzzled to understand the cause. In working a boiling-furnace, each boiler requires a helper. The rule is for the boiler to pay his helper one-third of the wages he makes and five per cent. of the remaining two-thirds. The price for boiling iron at Wheeling is always twenty-five cents per ton more than at Pittsburg. During the strike in this city the boilers at Wheeling received $6 25 per ton for boiling. By the rule above given, the helper would receive about $2 29. When Pittsburg went to work at $5 50 the price at Wheeling would be $5 75, and on this the helper would be entitled to $2 11. The boilers, however, asked them to go to work at $2 per ton, which they refused, and struck. This was strike No. 1. The nail-feeders have been accustomed to receive one-half of what the nailer receives for each keg, the nailer being the party who has charge of the nail-machines, grinds the cutting knives, &c., and the feeders, boys, who feed the machines. These latter demanded three-fifths instead of one-half and struck. At present writing all the mills, except the La Belle are idle. The weekly capacity of those idle is about 20,000 kegs. I am inclined to believe there is something behind all this that outside barbarians are not supposed to know. Following, as it does, on the heels of the Pittsburg strike, and after a series of desperate efforts on the part of the Wheeling manufacturers to get Pittsburg to consent to an advance in nails, it would not be a surprising thing if the Wheeling manufacturers were more pleased than otherwise. For the past four months they have been running night and day. They have placed hundreds of thousands of kegs of nails all over the country, at $3 per keg, cash, and in some instances less. Many of these nails were sold on a guaranteed advance, that is the seller guaranteed to the buyer that within a certain time nails should be advanced in price. This was done to cut Pittsburg out of the market, and to so stock it that the smoky city could sell no nails when the strike was ended. Pittsburg was invited to assist in this little game by consenting to an advance, but the "invitation was declined with thanks." This strike at Wheeling will very likely advance the price of nails, though it may not, as I hardly think Pittsburg manufacturers or workmen will join in it. They have had a sufficiency of strikes for a few weeks. The workmen will at least wait until they get enough ahead to get one good "square meal."

THE POWER OF THE UNION BREAKING.

I have just heard of a circumstance which shows that the Boilers' Union has not the power over its members it had ten days ago. Last Saturday, one of the "Forges"—as the Union Lodges are called—on the South Side, at a meeting, voted that the boilers in Chess, Smythe & Co.'s mill should strike against the "puddle Boss" on the Monday following, for help and assistance rendered the manufacturers during the strike. Ten days or five months ago this would have been obeyed, but this week it was powerless. Not a man left work.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS—THREE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS STILL NEEDED.

The annual meeting of the Centennial Board of Finance was held in Philadelphia on Thursday. The *Ledger* gives an account of their transactions, which we condense in the following: Thirty-one foreign Governments, including nearly all the civilized nations of the world, have accepted the invitation to participate. The permanent or memorial building, 365 by 210 feet, to be used as an art gallery, was begun on the 4th of July last, and is now in a forward state. The main Exhibition building, 1,880 feet in length by 464 feet in breadth, covering more than twenty acres, begun at the same time, has all the foundations laid for its 672 piers, and the iron framework and the glasswork and all other portions of the building have been in rapid course of manufacture in the iron mills and glass furnaces ever since, and are all in an advanced condition of progress. The time for their completion is Jan. 1, 1876, and there is no doubt they will be finished by that time. The contract price for the first building is $1,199,273, and for the second $1,420,000, exclusive of drainage, plumbing, &c., and decoration.

For the exhibition of machinery there is another building, "Machinery Hall," 1,402 feet by 360, with an annexe 208 by 210 feet, covering fourteen acres of floor space, and this is being pushed forward rapidly. It is to be ready Oct. 1, 1875, and the contract price is $542,300. The horticultural building, (a very beautiful design,) is being constructed, to be delivered Sept. 1, 1875. It is 383 by 193 feet, and the contract price is $253,937. The agricultural building, which is to be 820 feet by 540, with a floor space of ten acres, will be ready for contract within two weeks, so as to insure its erection by the 1st of September next. The cattle and stock inclosures are outside of this. Around the Exhibition grounds, which include 236 acres of the park, there will be a fence over 16,000 feet in length, (something over three miles,) and the walks and roads will have a total length of seven miles. Ample provision has been made for thorough drainage, and full supplies of water and gas, and means of access from building to building.

The report of the Directors refers to the important subject of finance. They still need three and a half millions for the completion of the work to the end. The Directors express the strongest confidence that all the money required will be forthcoming. The patriotic centennial celebrations in which the country is now engaged, such as those of Lexington, Concord, Mecklenburg, Bunker Hill, our own Westmoreland County, and others, are already having the effect of augmenting contribution to the fund, and this is now expected to go on in increasing rapidity and amount during the year. And, apropos to this, the report contains a gentle reminder that, notwithstanding the large contributions and subscriptions made by Philadelphia, there are still many of our citizens and several large classes of business interests in the city who have not yet come forward with their aid. The report contains a handsome and just acknowledgment of the valuable service done by the Women's Centennial Committee, of which Mrs. Gillespie is Chairman.

PRINCELY PLEASURES.

Writing from Paris on April 6, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "The bright sky and dry atmosphere of Southern France completely cured the Prince of Wales of the slight indisposition from which he suffered when he left England. His Royal Highness was able to follow the bent of his social disposition during his last short sojourn here, and to indulge in the amusements of the fashionable world. On Saturday he dined at the Café Anglais with Count Zichy and M. Gustave Doré, the painter, who accompanied him to the Gaité Theatre, where Theresa sings in Offenbach's "Geneviève de Brabant." The house was very brilliant. Between the acts our future King visited the box of Queen Isabella, who had come with her daughters, the Infantas Eulalie and Paz. He greatly enjoyed the drollery of *Christian*, and of the strong-voiced wet nurse of the *Duc Golos'* heir. Theresa was in high spirits, and seemed to have recovered her old, and it has been said departed, talent for underlining her couplets with powerful dramatic effect. The day following he saw the "Romance of the Rose" and the "Princess de Trebizonde" at the Bouffes. Mme. Theo, having recovered from her chest attack, appeared in the character of *Regina*. The Prince at the end of the play hastened to M. André's palatial dwelling, Boulevart Haussmann, having promised to honor a house-warming fête given there, with his presence. At 1 o'clock he took leave of his host to go to the fine old Louis Quatorze mansion of the Duc and Duchesse de Larochefoucald-Bissaccia, where a ball was given in his honor, and where he remained until four in the morning. The Prince has thus had an opportunity of comparing, in the course of the same night, two typical establishments—one of which represents the *ancien régime*, and the other all that is most modern in financial Paris. M. André belongs to a great banking firm. He keeps a bachelor's house on a scale of, even in this city of gilded foreigners, unheard-of magnificence. His house-warming is the town-talk. The Prince of Wales, preserving a most agreeable remembrance of 1867, M. André invited a great number of the ladies who graced the official balls given in honor of the different Imperial and Royal personages visiting the Exhibition that year. As he passed, on entering, through a double file of beautifully-dressed and graceful women, he might have imagined that Time had stood still since 1867. M. Carolus Durau, who was at the entertainment, was delighted with the toilets, many of which were quite worthy of being reproduced on canvas by his pencil, and probably will be. French young ladies are as a rule not taken by their mothers to bachelors' entertainments. This rule was observed by the greater part of the wealthy and titled dames who ornamented the marble halls which M. André threw open on this occasion. But it was departed from by American ladies with daughters to bring out. The Bonapartist element was very strong. MM. Leonce Detroyat, the Duc de Padua, the Duc de Mouchy, the Princes Joachim Murat and MM. Hénin, Halles Claparède, Alexander Dumas, Gavini, Schneider, and Randon were invited, and came. Marshal MacMahon had also received an invitation, which, it was understood, he had accepted, but at 11 o'clock Col. d'Abzac appeared in his stead. He conveyed a charming message from the President and la Marechale, stating their regret at being unable to express personally to M. André their hope that he may live long to enjoy his palace. The André mansion stands on a terrace, and faces the garden of the Princess Mathilde's former residence. Its architect, M. Parent, may have borrowed the plan of the façade from the side of the new Opera-house. The court, round which, in the French style, are the mews, affords accommodation to sixty-eight carriages, which are sheltered with a glass roof. M. André's mansion is of the same family as the Grand Hotel, and the new Opera-house. Nothing can be more dazzling, nothing more splendid, but nothing less seductive. It is a place which must be supplemented by a quiet, cozy little Trianon. One could no more think of indulging in a dressing-gown and slippers in a palace of this sort than in the State apartments of Versailles."

A WATCH RECOVERED.

The New-Orleans *Republican* of the 20th inst. relates the following: "Several weeks ago a party of Northern ladies and gentlemen visited Havana, and on their trip homeward visited New-Orleans. A Spaniard, also a passenger on the steamer, managed to ingratiate himself into the little circle during the voyage. Just before reaching this city one of the gentlemen by chance displayed his wife's watch, an elegant article, when the smooth-tongued Spaniard requested the loan of it until he could have his own repaired, which request was readily granted, as he stated he intended to stop in the same hotel that the others did. However, after all were duly located at the hotel Mr. Spaniard could not be found, and the gentleman confessed that he had been duped by a confidence man. The party remained here a few days and divided. The out-and-injured gentleman had informed those of his companions who remained behind how he had been victimized. One of the last-named gentlemen recently had occasion to take the cars for a short excursion into the country, and about the first person he saw on the train was Mr. Spain. A prompt demand was made for the watch, and the demand admitted no excuse or explanation. The stranger coolly handed the watch to the gentleman, and that ended the controversy. The timepiece was yesterday handed to Major Boyle, at Police Headquarters, who will immediately forward it to the owner, in New-York."

BARBARA FRITCHIE.

THE PLEASANT STORY CONCERNING HER EXPLODED.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT SHE NEVER WAVED THE FLAG IN THE FACE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S TROOPS—WHITTIER'S POEM.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 24.

There was published some days ago a card found in a California paper, dated at Los Angeles, and signed "An ex-Confederate," which revived the fiction of Barbara Fritchie, of Frederick, Md., on which was founded Whittier's poem recounting the pretended incident of the troops under Stonewall Jackson firing upon, by his order, and striking down the national flag suspended over the dame's house when they entered Frederick in 1862, and which the dame heroically seized and held aloft herself afterward. Long ago it was pretty well established in all this section of country that the story had no proper foundation, and that, therefore, the imagination of the famous New-England poet had soared away on even a less substantial Pegasus than usual. But the hardihood of the "ex-Confederate," as he styled himself, who asseverated at this late day the truth of the story, and stated that he was one of Jackson's men who, at his order, fired upon Barbara Fritchie's flag, excited curiosity as to what its publication might elicit. We have already published from our correspondent at Frederick a brief statement showing how incorrect the Fritchie story is, and we have now fuller communications from other sources which completely dissipate the whole matter. We subjoin the poem, and wish its lofty numbers had been fitted to a more worthy and truthful theme:

BARBARA FRITCHIE.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn—

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach trees fruited deep;

Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde.

On that pleasant morn of the early Fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall—

Over the mountains, winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town,

Forty flags, with their silver stars,
Forty flags, with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind: the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Fritchie then,
Bowed with her four score years and ten;

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down.

In her attic-window the staff she set,
To show one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!" the dust-brown ranks stood fast.
"Fire!" out blazed the rifle-blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick, as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.

She leaned far out the window sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word.

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet;

All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well.

And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good night.

Barbara Fritchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor for her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Fritchie's grave,
Flag of Freedom and Union wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down,
On the stars below in Frederick town!

These are good verses, but the iconoclastic hand of fact rudely demolishes them in every respect save that of their polished metre and ringing sonorousness. Miss Esmeralda Boyle, daughter of the late Commodore Boyle, United States Navy, who was a Baltimorean, is engaged in the preparation of a Maryland biographical history, and Whittier's Barbara Fritchie, of course, engaged her attention. Unlike Whittier, she doubted the story, inquired and analyzed, and obtained the following indisputable evidence of its utter falsity. The writer of the first letter, Jacob Engelbrecht, is an excellent old citizen of Frederick, greatly respected for his integrity, once Mayor of the city, and notably an oracle in the matter of dates and occurrences, he having, for many years, kept a diary of events. The other letter is from Samuel Tyler, Esq., a native of Frederick, well known for his skill in historic lore and varied literary accomplishments, and as the author of the life of Chief Justice Taney. The evidence is entirely conclusive in the premises, and relegates Barbara Fritchie to the humble obscurity she had attained before Whittier made her famous with more poetry than truth.

JACOB ENGELBRECHT'S STATEMENT.

FREDERICK, Md., June 30, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 27th instant, I would say that I have known Mrs. Barbara Fritchie nearly all my life, and lived directly opposite to her for thirty-six years, (from 1826 to 1862.) Mrs. Fritchie was always a nice old lady, who "along the cool sequestered vale of life kept the noiseless tenor of her way." Several years before her death she requested me to transcribe from their old family German Bible the family records into another Bible, now in the hands of her niece, Mrs. Hanshew.

Mrs. Barbara Fritchie was born in Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 3, 1766, and died in Frederick Dec. 18, 1862, aged ninety-six years and fifteen days. Her husband, Mr. John C. Fritchie, died November 10, 1846. Mrs. Fritchie's maiden name was 'Haner.' Mrs. Fritchie never had any children. With respect to the flag-waving, I know nothing about it; neither did I ever hear of any person in our city who knew anything about it. The first that I heard of it was in *Harper's Monthly*.

When Gen. Lee passed through our city with his army I was very anxious to see all I could. I therefore posted myself at one of the up-stairs windows, where I had a full view of all that passed below in the street. When Gen. Lee got in front of Mrs. Fritchie's house, and also in front of mine, he and his whole army halted, and I afterward ascertained (this, you know, was in West Patrick street) that Gen. Stonewall Jackson, (who had been encamped north of our city,) with his army, was coming up Mill alley or Bentz street. So Gen. Lee waited until Gen. Jackson and his army had passed. All the time that Gen. Lee stopped in front of Mrs. Fritchie's house I saw no flag waving. If there had been I certainly would have seen it, and as for Gen. Jackson, he did not pass over the bridge, but passed up another street.

When Gen. Lee's army had possession of Frederick we Union people were very cautious with our flags—had them all secreted. It being the first time our city was captured, we rather all felt unpleasant. Afterward, when we were captured by Gen. Jubal Early, (the $200,000 man,) we were not quite so much frightened.

If there was anything like flag-waving at Mrs. Fritchie's house, I think it was when Gen. McClellan's army passed through in pursuit of Gen. Lee, four or five days after. When McClellan's army passed through our city we were all jubilant, and, of course, came out with our flags to show we were Union. One of my family is under the impression that Mrs. Fritchie came out with her small flag to the front door, and at the same time an officer was passing who supposed that from her manner of holding it had intended it for him; he accordingly reached up and she handed it to him. This, I think, is all about the flag-waving. The fact is, Mrs. Fritchie had no flag in the house of a larger size than twelve or sixteen inches square. The most courageous part that I noticed of her conduct during our capture was that in her coming home from her niece's one day the front of her house was full of rebel soldiers, (who were sitting in the shade,) when she pushed her cane between them (the steps were all full) and said: "Get up, you dirty fellows, and let me get in."

I have now tried to give you all the information that I can on this Whittier poem business. If anything of the kind had taken place I think I should have known or heard of it. I was at the front window up stairs nearly the whole time the invading troops were passing; hardly ate my meals, except when one corps had passed; there was a stoppage of sometimes an hour or two—moreover, I was anxious to know what length of time it would take them to pass. Such things I wanted to know to put in my diary. [By the by, I have been keeping a regular diary for fifty-four years—since 1820.] I was not Mayor of Frederick at the time Gen. Lee went through our city. I was Mayor from March, 1865, to 1868.

I am now an old man, seventy-six and a half years old, born Dec. 11, 1797, past three-score years and fifteen. Of our family (old family) out of the six brothers only two remain. Michael, at the age of eighty-two, is tolerably well; of course, we all feel old. With friendly respects,

JACOB ENGELBRECHT.

Prof. SAMUEL TYLER, Georgetown, D. C.

PROF. SAMUEL TYLER'S STATEMENT.

MY DEAR MISS BOYLE: In answer to your inquiry about the origin of the poem, "Barbara Fritchie," by Whittier, I can say that it was repeated to me soon after it was written by some one, who informed me who the person was that had communicated the facts of the poem to Whittier. I remarked that it was strange how such facts came to be connected with so obscure a person as Barbara Fritchie, who I supposed must be the wife of John Fritchie, the glover, who lived on Patrick street, Frederick, Md., near the bridge over Carroll Creek, where it intersects that street. The answer was that she was the person. I remarked that Stonewall Jackson had never passed Barbara Fritchie's house, but passed down Mill alley, from the north of Frederick, and entered Patrick street on the west side of Carroll creek, while Barbara Fritchie's house is on the east side. He was marching for Harper's Ferry, and Barbara Fritchie's house was out of his way from his encampment. He and his staff passed down Second street, north of Patrick street, and he dismounted from his horse at the door of Rev. John B. Ross' house, and wrote on a card the following note, and slid it under the door, and rode off to Mill alley, and down it to Patrick street:

> Regret not being permitted to see Dr. and Mrs. Ross; but could not expect to have that pleasure at so unseasonable an hour. T. J. JACKSON.
>
> Sept. 10, 1862—5:15 A. M.

Such, with its abrupt beginning, is the whole note, indicating great haste.

Mr. Ross' house was diagonally opposite my house. I read the note not long after it was written, and have procured a copy of it from Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of the late Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, and was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson's, at Lexington, Va., hence his note.

While Gen. Reno, who was killed at South Mountain, was passing Barbara Fritchie's house with the United States troops, as I have heard, a little girl held at the window a small United States flag. Barbara Fritchie was at the window, then about ninety-six years old, and it is likely out of these facts the imaginative informant gave Whittier the ideas of the poem. All that relates to the Confederate General and his troops is pure fiction. Yours truly,

SAMUEL TYLER.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Feb. 20, 1875.
To Miss ESMERELDA BOYLE.

AN OLD PLAN FOR A MONARCHY.

HOW THE PATRIOTS OF 1787 WERE ALARMED FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

From the Hartford Courant, April 23.

Among the interesting documents lent by Mr. Barnard to the Committee on Relics of the Martha Washington Tea Party is the original letter addressed by Alexander Hamilton, on the 20th of August, 1787, (in New-York on absence from the Constitutional Convention in session in Philadelphia,) to Col. Wadsworth of this city, asking for information respecting a project for the establishment of a monarchy, at the head of which it was contemplated to place the Bishop of Osnaburg, (a cousin of George III. of England, and near relative of the King of Hanover.) The project was mentioned in the *Daily Advertiser* of New-York, Aug. 18, and, it appears from a letter of Col. Humphrey, was discussed in a Fairfield County paper of the 25th of July previous. We have seen the scheme referred to in a standard history of this period as one of the projects which the deranged affairs of the country had engendered. To most of our readers the subject will be new:

(Copy of letter directed on the outside Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq., Connecticut.)

MY DEAR SIR: The inclosed is said to be the copy of a letter circulating in your State. The history of the appearance among us it that is was sent by one Whitmore, of Stratford, formerly in the Pay-master General's office, to a James Reynolds, of this city.

I am at a loss clearly to understand its object, and have some suspicion that it has been fabricated to excite jealousies against the convention with a view to an opposition to their recommendations. At all events I wish, if possible, to trace its source, and send it to you for that purpose. Whitmore must, of course, say where he got it, and by pursuing the information we may at least come at the author. Let me know the political connections of this man, and the complexion of the people most active in the circulation of the letter. Be so good as to attend to this inquiry somewhat particularly as I have different reasons of some moment for setting it on foot.

I remain yr. affect. and obt. sr.,

Augt. 20, '87. A. HAMILTON.

[Copy of the enclosure.]

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire, June 28th, 1787.
(Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 19th.)

I am happy to inform you that from our latest accounts from England the scheme for a coalition which originated in Connecticut, and which is so agreeable to the people of America, and so manifestly for their interest, meets with a favorable reception from the British court. The affair is yet a profound secret, but we are assured by those who have the cause in trust that a disposition discovers itself entirely to meet the wishes of the people on this side of the water. The King and ministry are sensible that sooner or later both Nova Scotia and Canada must necessarily be annexed to the American Empire, and that an early and permanent union with this nascent power on terms of reciprocal interest is an object of the highest importance to the glory of both nations. Nothing surely can be more evidently the policy of this country, nor we presume more agreeable to England than an expedient which, while it perpetuated the felicity of that nation, would at once relieve us from all our embarrassments and difficulties, and restore to us not only all those commercial advantages which we enjoyed previous to the war, but which would afford us all the other privileges of every kind possessed by the most independent and powerful nation on earth. No other project which may occur to the mind can seem more eligible than the one at present in contemplation. Gen. Washington, though entirely unexceptionable with respect to his virtues, would probably decline the crown were it offered him; but insuperable difficulties oppose themselves to the elevation of any person from the mass of citizens in America to the royal dignity, as much from the envy of the people, who will perpetually recall the idea of a former level, as from an inability under the present circumstances to make the establishment. Without a power or disposition to raise money sufficient for the support of our present civil list, what hope can we have of creating a fund for the maintainance of a King and the various appendages of royalty? For this there needs a previous efficacy of government, and then it would be done with infinitely less burthen to the community than even the small revenues we now are able to raise by a partial and oppressive mode of collection. But admitting our capacity of accomplishing the first object, yet, destitute as we are of a navy or the hope of one, few of those advantages can be expected from a system with essential deficiency which we might promise ourselves from the acquisition of a British Prince, with forty sail of the line, the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, a royal establishment, and an alliance with the crown of England. The Bishop of Osnaburg as dear to the British nation as amiable in the eyes of the world would find no difficulty in obtaining these bequests, and this country would justly have great reason to felicitate itself upon an event which would place us upon a footing with the most respectable powers of the earth. The appointment of the court and favorites from among our own citizens would be a sufficient provision for the men now in influence and those employed in affairs, and would be as effectual in uniting all parties as unequivocally to bind the affections of the Prince to the kingdom. Our independence would be more secure and as complete as ever, our trade as free as air, and extensive as the globe itself. The King would consider our country as his proper inheritance, as rising in importance, and detached from England and those prejudices peculiar to vulgar minds. Established upon the principles of the British Constitution, and holding the sceptre with such favorable auspices, we might expect with assurance he would turn his attachment to the interest of his American subjects.

Our circumstances should be impressed upon the people, though of little moment, indeed, in competition with an event of this nature, that our alliance with France would not necessarily, as some suppose, be dissolved, the good sense of the world having at length prevailed over those narrow jealousies with respect to trade which are found by experience to be mutally injurious to the interests of the contending nations.

Great is the uneasiness of the people here and of the Southern States with the present confusion and oppression of Government, and all seem convinced that we can expect no relief but from an energetic and vigorous administration under the auspices of royal authority.

The scheme ripens fast, there are numbers, indeed, who cannot divert themselves of their prejudices to a British prince though they acknowledge our affairs are thrown into such confusion that nothing can prevent our fate in the ruin before us, but the alternative presented to our choice. The convention, we understand, have the project in their deliberation, and are harmonious in their opinion. The means only of accomplishing so great an event appears principally to occupy their counsels. The affair must get a circulation among the people and without any appearance of design. There is no doubt if they were made to know their interests, and their suffrages were taken, three-fourths of the people would be in favor of monarchy. I shall be glad to hear of the success of the cause in your part of the world, if the people there are as much awakened and as warmly engaged as in these States. I have reason to hope the great business will be accomplished in the course of six months.

Mr. Adams' book being published at the time is extremely fortunate. That great politician and excellent patriot, so popular both in America and Europe, appears throughout to be clear for monarchy.

N. B.—Let this be copied and circulated.

It appears from the answer of Col. Wadsworth that he referred the inquiry to Col. Humphries, who lived in the section of the State where the letter was said to be in circulation, and who writes to Hamilton:

"Whitmore (mentioned in the above letter, informs me that when he first saw it it was in the hands of one Jared Mansfield, who, I believe, has formerly been a loyalist. Indeed, it seems to have been received with avidity by that class of people, whether fabricated by them or not. * * * It seems, by a conversation I have had here, that ultimate practicability of introducing the Bishop of Osnaburg is not a novel idea among those who were formerly termed loyalists. The quondam Tories have undoubtedly conceived hopes of a future union with Great Britain, from the inefficacy of our Government, and the tumults which prevailed in Massachusetts during the last Winter. * * * Some think the real design (of this letter) was to excite the apprehensions of the anti-Federalists with the idea that the most disastrous consequences are to be expected, unless we shall accept the proceedings of the convention; but others with more reason, that it was intended to feel the public pulse, and to discover whether the public mind would be startled with propositions of royalty."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*BOTHNIA..WED..April 28 | CUBA..........WED.. May 5
ABYSSINIA...SAT.. May 1 | *SCOTIA.......WED.. May 9
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS..............................April 24.
CLARIBEL..........................May 8.
HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ETNA..............................April 29.
ANDES.............................May 19.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......................SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS......................SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..............SATURDAY, May 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, April 27.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold: second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | France, Saturday, May 8, 7:30 A. M.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A.M. | England, May 15, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU......May 1 | RHEIN......May 15
MAIN.......May 8 | ODER.......May 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........................$100 gold.
Second cabin...........................60 gold.
Steerage...............................24 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA.........Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA............Sails Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, Apl 28
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 1
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAMSHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.
The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 3 North River.
Rates of passage.
New-York to Fernandina, first-class..............$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class.............22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class..................20 00
These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.
Through tickets to all points in Florida.
The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 6th of May.
For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....................Thursday, April 29
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....................Thursday May 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, June 1
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, May 6.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.
ACAPULCO.........................April 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
STEAMSHIP.........................May 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticket $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN...........................May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...........................May 18, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., June 2
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7 30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Court landt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.
The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.
FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, HUGH CASSIDY, and GEORGE H. PECK, against ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER, Jasper K. Herbert, Millie D. Powers, Edward J. Powers, Charles P. Vandemann, Aletta Du Flon, James A. Jones, and Jennie, his wife, and Milton Pultz.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 65 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.
JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.
WETMORE & BOWNE, (substituted,) Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.
ap26-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NASSAU BANK, plaintiffs, against E. F. ALLEN, defendant.—Summons No. 6—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars with interest from the 8th day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 9, 1875.
H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of April, 1875.
H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap12-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—Action to be tried in New-York County.—JOHN M. BRUCE, plaintiff, vs. THOMAS F. LACY and ELIZABETH LACY, his wife, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1875.
CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange at his office in Goshen, New-York.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.
CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap12-1aw6wM

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875.
CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, Paterson, N. J.
mh22-1aw13wM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 15 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS CLIFFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1875.
CATHARINE M. JONES, Administratrix.
mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. [illegible], No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
HENRI M. DRAEM, Executor.
ja18-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
CATHERINA [illegible] KOBBE, Executrix.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st..2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th.......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d.........8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th.......1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Cutter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 4th av.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Reduced to $35 for No. 1. Largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY WITH TWO DAUGHTERS, (nineteen and fourteen,) very much in want of a home, would like a position in a gentleman's family where they could make themselves generally useful; no remuneration; best of references given and required. Address Myrta, Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help and help wanting situations call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers and those lately landed.

ALL KINDS GOOD SERVANTS READY for City or country, for homes or hotels.—Good, capable, civil help, male or female, promptly supplied by the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., between 36th and 37th sts., families can find good servants, all nations, male and female, City and country.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES TO take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of City references. Call at No. 235 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a quiet respectable young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy and a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE tidy Protestant young woman; thoroughly capable and willing to be useful, and understands everything of house-work well, but prefers chamber-work, waitress, &c.; City or country; has good City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in a private family in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to mind growing children and sew; operates on several machines. Call for two days at No. 288 Lexington av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat and tidy young woman; understands the care of silver, glass, &c.; has excellent City recommendations; no objection to the county. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has two years' reference from her last place; left on account of breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at 301 East 24th st., corner 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, &c.; will assist with washing and ironing; will go to the country for the Summer months; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; young, active, and obliging; able and willing to do hard work; City or country; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children and sew. Call at No. 632 10th av., entrance in 45th st., three flights, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing and waiting; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 22 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children; is a good operator; has good reference. Call at No. 235 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, or would do general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 152 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A VERY nice Protestant American girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; neat, pleasant, and trusty; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work; can be seen at present employer's; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 30 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 413 East 17th st., near 1st av., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-MAID; understands sewing and embroidery; first-class City reference; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at No. 34 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waiting; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 41st st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of growing children. Call at No. 3 Milligan place, near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and washing; good reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a nice private family; best City reference. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

COLORED HELP, WELL RECOMMENDED, to fill every capacity, at Johnson's Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CAPABILITY and refinement, as companion to a lady; can give most excellent references. Address Miss A. Vick, Morrisania, N. Y.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly good French and English cook; meats, game, boue, lard, pastries, creams, and jellies; all kinds of side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials; a very desirable woman; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, with three years' reference from last employer, as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, preserves, &c., and also an excellent laundress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and and lards, can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant girl, who is very neat and tidy with her work; will give best recommendations from City employers; makes excellent bread, biscuits, and pastries. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, to do the entire cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good City references. Call at No. 315 West 25th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO RESPECTABLE sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call or address No. 130 West 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO General Housework.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, soups, meats, game, boning, larding; all kinds of desserts, ice-creams, jellies, &c.; is kind and willing, and has several years' reference from each family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 6 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; has eleven years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 238 3d av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; IS CAPABLE and very economical; a thorough manager and very neat; has three years' City references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl; can cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work; no objections to go into the country; City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good reliable woman, who can do plain cooking; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry, and a nice family laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.; ring bell twice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, for City or country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and general house-work; has several references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WOMAN cook, cordon bleu; speaks a little English; has several years' reference from former employer; can get up dinner parties in all styles. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook; is a good baker, and fully understands her duties; best of references; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can take care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 414 West 40th st., ring first bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; would go separate. Call for two days at No. 608 2d av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS WILLING to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 57 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good family cook; good City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 225 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 218 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN, AS AN EXCELLENT cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing; private family or boarding-house. City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman, as plain cook, &c.; best of references from last place. Call at No. 242 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; best City reference. Apply at No. 159½ East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY references. Call at No. 208 East 57th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DRESS-MAKING. — CUTTING, FITTING, AND designing; wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands different machines; does nice plaiting, and all kinds of trimming and machine-stitching; also, suits in the latest style from $5 upward; does over old dresses to look as well as new. Address during the week S. L. F., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; new Spring styles; dresses made over, $1 50 per day. Call at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WOMAN WHO IS thoroughly experienced in housekeeping in all its branches; is not afraid to take any responsibility in either City or country; triflers will not be noticed. Address L. M. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; capable to take full charge of the house; understands fine cooking and marketing; best City references. Address A. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN lady, with good references, as housekeeper in a good family; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Address Housekeeper, No. 25 Madison st., Hoboken.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN widow with a grown-up son, as housekeeper of one or two tenement houses. Call on or address Mrs. Hoepner, No. 206 East 22d st., rear, second floor.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A VERY RESPECTABLE German woman, speaking English; is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., German and French Bureau.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country, good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; speaks some English; best references. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; is a competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; City references. Address A. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a highly-respectable young woman; thorough laundress, French fluting, box-plaiting, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; will do chamber-work if required, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a strong young woman; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up ladies' flueries in good style; is a superior chamber-maid and can furnish undoubted reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing French fluting, &c.; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Ledell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; best City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 321 East 53d st.; ring the fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; over three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 60th st., near 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 345 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her two girls, one as laundress the other as waitress. Apply to No. 361 5th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person; highest City reference given; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and first-class hair-dresser; (Scotch.) Address Seamstress, fancy store, No. 426 4th av.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., selects servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotel, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employers trouble, disappointment.

MME. DOLIVET, FRENCH DRESS-MAKER from Worth, Paris, wants a few more customers at home; (new pattern.) Call at No. 164 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; or would take care of grown children and sew; is a very neat hand sewer; excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who can take entire charge of an infant or care young children; is very kind and patient with them; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A superior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; is a good seamstress; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as child nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth, or would take charge of grown children. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS infant's nurse, or for grown child, or an invalid lady, or would take charge of a house for the summer; can do plain cooking; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, MIDDLE aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. None need apply except those having a young infant. No. 27 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT AND RESPECTABLE woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 413 8th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH NURSE, to take care of a growing child and do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTANT woman; is much experienced in sickness, care of an invalid, lady's wardrobe, &c.; testimonials given. Call or address Assistant, No. 848 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 289 Spring st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call or address at the florist's, 842 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS capable of taking care of a child from its birth; gives the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS CHILD NURSE and seamstress; best references. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; five years' City reference. Call at No. 414 West 40th st.; ring first bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, as seamstress in a permanent place; understands dress-making and all kinds of fine white work; infants' clothes a specialty; would not object to assist with chamber-work; two years' reference from last place. Call at the fancy store, No. 454 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing and machines; will assist with chamber-work, or will take care of growing children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 256 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing thoroughly; is willing to take care of a child. Address, where can be seen, No. 709 6th av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address for three days J. A. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 East 15th st., third floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID—OR would take care of grown children; no objection to travel; good references can be given. Call at or address No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as thorough seamstress and maid; would do chamber-work, or would assist with children. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

WAITRESS — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO respectable Protestant young girls together; one as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; is willing and obliging; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; together or separate; country preferred for the Summer. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., second floor, Monday, from 10 to 4.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very willing, tidy young girl; is obliging and prefers a kind mistress to high wages; is also very good natured with children; has good references; lady can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., fourth floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; understands cleaning silver thoroughly; also getting up salads in French style, and in every way competent to take a man's place; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; understands silver and getting up salads; or would take chamber-work and waiting; very neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; able to get up salad dressing, and is also a thoroughly neat and active parlor-maid; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best City reference from her last last place. Call or address No. 321 East 53d st., ring the fourth bell.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is fond of traveling, to wait on a lady or take charge of a child; good reference. Apply at No. 107 East 51st st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; first-class City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 1st av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS family washing at her own house; can do all kinds of fine washing; has first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 10 West 48th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A first-class washer and ironer, to go out by the day or week; best City references. Call for two days at No. 656 2d av.

WASHING AND IRONING TAKEN IN.— Understands all kinds of ladies' and gents' washing; would go out by the day; flannels done up equal to new. Apply at No. 742 7th av.

WASHING.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW woman wishes some gentlemen's washing; can do shirts and collars splendid; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 30th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get some families' washing. Call at grocery store, No. 226 East 45th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES family washing or ladies' and gentlemen's; can do fluting and puffing. Call or address No. 525 6th av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS NURSERY governess or house-keeper; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-class house-keeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable person with the best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced courier in Europe, who speaks five languages; has traveled on the Continent over twenty years. Address J. E. J. G., Traveler's Club, 124 5th av. Courier's address, 75 Sutherland st., Pimlico, London.

A YOUNG MAN FOR SIX YEARS WITH his present employer wishes a situation at a moderate salary; has been cashier and book-keeper for past year and a half; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., now a number of first-class male and female servants on hand. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

A BOY, FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, RESIDING at No. 123 Suffolk st., desires a place in some business house; has good reference. Apply at the above address for two days.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT, in a first-class family; City or country; disengaged on Friday next; best reference. Address S. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY a single man, thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best references furnished as to capability and industrious habits; careful, stylish driver; country or City. A gentleman or lady wishing the services of a trustworthy man, call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Swedish Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years; speaks fair English; can care horses and cattle; do plain gardening, mow lawns, keep woods and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS establishment, is anxious to procure a good place for his coachman, who is truly deserving of it, having served faithfully for years; is strictly honest, temperate, and trustworthy. Any lady or gentleman requiring a good, honest coachman, address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant married man; (one child;) City or country; understands horses thoroughly; is a careful driver and an excellent groom; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. G.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT unmarried Protestant; willing and civil; disengaged on account of last employer disposing of horses and carriages; highly and satisfactorily recomended in every respect. Apply at or address J. H., at J. B. Brewster's, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED THIRTY-SEVEN, thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; the very best reference given; will be disengaged on the 29th of this month; where there is coachman's room preferred. Address Edward, No. 26 South 5th av, or X. X., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; thirty-five years of age; seven years' best of reference from last employers in both City and country; can produce ten years' from the old country. Call or address G. B., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—IS SOBER, HONEST, AND FAITHFUL man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., care Mr. Schmeider, No. 458 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver, willing and obliging; first-class City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, at private stable, No. 153 East 38th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE COUNTRY, as coachman or to help in garden, milk, and make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address, for two days, M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses thoroughly; three years reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business, which his reference will certify; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; country preferred. Address M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address J. L., Box 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Protestant; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; also out-door gardener; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Call or address for two days, N. S., at his private stable, 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, J. C., No. 11 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, single; two years' references from last place; sober, honest, and a good worker; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER, Farm Hand and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, reliable man; Protestant; is thoroughly capable; not afraid of work; will go at low wages; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address No. 38 West 26th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, respectable Protestant; married, small family; willing to make himself useful; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 160 East 53d st. until suited, or address Coachman.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. C., No. 52 West 10th st., for two days.

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WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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DAN BRYANT

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Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Claude Burroughs, E. Plympton, and Misses Blanche Grey and Addie Leonard.

Followed by the one-act farce,
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear.
Followed by the two-act comedy,
SIMPSON & CO.

Characters by Mrs. John Drew, the accomplished manageress of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia—her first appearance here for several years—Misses Fanny Morant, Ione Burke, and Kitty Blanchard, and Messrs. F. F. Mackay and George Fawcett Rowe.

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by Misses Matilda Hoffman and Addie Randall, and Messrs. Tagliapietra and Benfratelli, under the direction of Max Maretzek.

The whole to conclude with a performance by
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
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Characters by the ORIGINAL CAST, consisting of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, John Parselle, Stuart Robson, John Mathews, W. H. Wilder, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, W. S. Quigley, and Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Marie Wilkins, and Misses Maude Granger and Kate Holland.

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After which Sheridan's standard comedy,
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Lessees and Managers....Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER
Tom Taylor's great play,
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Murdoch's delicious American Drama,
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Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
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Characters by Mlle. Aimee and troupe, consisting of Mlles. Nardyn, Gandon, Cantrelle, Sivry, Vandelet, Delmos, Coraigia, and Defrang, and MM. Kolletz, De Beer, and Arrigotti.

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Proprietor..........Mr. JOHN DUFF
GIGANTIC VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

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PRICES AT THIS THEATRE REMAIN AS USUAL.

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A scene from the play of
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Characters by FRANK BEATTY and J. B. BROWN.

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BAD WHISKY,
THE CUP, &c., &c.
DAVE BRAHAM AND ORCHESTRA.
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BRYANT MEMORIAL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

A MEMORIAL MATINEE
Given by MR. DALY in aid of the fund for the BENEFIT of the widow and children of the late
DAN DRYANT,
Under the generous and distinguished patronage of GEN. SHERMAN, U. S. A., CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES P. DALY, MAYOR W. H. WICKHAM, HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, JUDGE JOHN R. BRADY, HON. CLARENCE SEWARD, AND OTHERS.

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II.

A REQUIEM for their late companion and friend by the quartet of the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, led by D. WAMBOLD, Esq., drawn from the old plantation melody, "MASSA'S IN THE COLD, COLD GROUND."

III.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth acts of BOUCICAULT'S brilliant comedy of
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With the famous FIFTH AVENUE CAST: Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as LADY GAY, Miss EMILY RIGL as GRACE, NELLIE MORTIMER as PERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER as SIR HARCOURT, Mr. W. DAVIDGE as MAX, Mr. GEORGE PARKES as CHARLES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS as MEDDLE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT as DOLLY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD as DAZZLE, Mr. CHAPMAN as COOL.

IV.

The amusing Bagatelle entitled
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
BIJOU HERON as NAN, Mr. JAMES LEWIS as TOM DIBBLES.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. The tickets issued by the Committee of the United Managers will be received here.

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EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
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SATURDAY MATINEE,

Will be presented, Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the

ROAD
TO
RUIN,

altered and adapted to the present stage, and illustrated by

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	HARRY DORNTON
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Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Mr. SMITH
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	JACOB
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Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
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The New Furniture and Appointments made expressly for this play by Mr. DORRINGTON.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28 at 8.
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Debut of MLLE. G. MOHALBI,
Also Sigs. BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Boxes, $8 and $10; Family Circle, 50 cents.
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MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

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☞MISS NEILSON,☜

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☞HER FAREWELL TO AMERICA,☜

will offer the first of a series of FOURTEEN IMPERSONATIONS, this
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
by appearing in her powerful original part of

☞AMY ROBSART,☜

the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's enthralling tale of Kenilworth, as dramatized by Andrew Halliday.
THE GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR PLAY,
which will be presented
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES,
will be produced with great magnificence, the costly accessories of
SUPERB SCENERY,
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
(by an augmented orchestra and a full operatic chorus,)
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
to give increasing effect to the efforts of a company of exceeding strength to whom the
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MICHAEL LAMBOURNE..........Mr. C. B. BISHOP
WAYLAND SMITH..........Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ
TONY FOSTER..........Mr. HENRY WEAVER
GILES GOSLING..........Mr. ED. SHEPPARD
LAWRENCE GOLDTHREAD..........Mr. J. W. BRUTONE
FLIBBERTIGIBBET..........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
A PORTER..........Mr. W. CARPENTER
Lords, Courtiers, Yeomanry, Guards, Ushers, Pages, Bargemen, Peasants, Mourners, Bards, Chorus, Ballet &c.
QUEEN ELIZABETH..........Miss ADA VERNON
(her first appearance at this Theatre)
DUCHESS OF RUTLAND..Miss FLORENCE RICHMOND
LADY PAGET..........Miss AFFIE WEAVER
JANET FOSTER..........Miss ANNE MISSOURI
CICELY GOSLING..........Miss DAVIDSON
Court Ladies, &c.

*** On MONDAY EVENING, May 10,
MISS CLARA MORRIS AND MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD.
MACBETH.

*** NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BENEFIT OF THE DAN BRYANT FUND.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, with many of the original Winter Garden cast, including MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, Mr. VINING BOWERS, Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, &c., and the great company of Booth's Theatre. Seats now on sale.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE—AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.

LAST SIX NIGHTS and LAST MATINEE of
AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffes.
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON,
UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED HER BEST CHARACTER,
and in which this week she will introduce in English
the charming song and dance,
"PRETTY AS A PICTURE."
NEXT WEEK RISTORI'S FINAL PERFORMANCES.

RISTORI'S FINAL PERFORMANCES.

Commencing NEXT WEEK at the LYCEUM THEATRE, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 3 and 4, first production of Giacometti's renowned historical drama, RENATA DI FRANCIA; Or, THE HUGUENOTS.
RISTORI in her original personation, RENATA.
WEDNESDAY, last time, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THURSDAY, benefit of the Italian School Building Fund, and first appearance of RISTORI in French.
MARY STUART and LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC.
FRIDAY, RISTORI'S BENEFIT and LAST NIGHT IN N.Y.
RISTORI in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY,
MEDEA and the comedy of MAD ON PURPOSE.
SATURDAY, May 8, Ristori Matinée d'Adieu.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
128TH TO 135TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 1, TWENTY-FIRST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Owing to the immense success of
AHMED,
it will be continued till further notice.

FIFTH WEEK.
Pronounced by the press to be the most chaste and elegant SPECTACULAR PLAY ever produced in this City.

MISS ADAH RICHMOND, as AHMED.
MISS ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, as NYMPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES.

COMMENCES AT 8; OVER AT 10:45.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME

BROOKLYN—ONE WEEK ONLY.
CAPITOLINE GROUNDS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 26.
ACRES OF WIDE-SPREAD CANVAS AND THE LARGEST AMPHITHEATRE IN THE WORLD.

Nearly 1,800 Men, Women, and Children; 750 Thoroughbred and Imported Horses; Gilt and Gold-besprinkled Chariots and Tableau Cars; Solid Silver and Jeweled Armor; Glittering Paraphernalia, and the most Elaborate, Brilliant, and Expensive Wardrobe ever beheld. Historical Pageant of the
CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
Producing a grand succession of Intellectual Surprises, equivalent to sitting in full view of the Royal Courts of the whole world. Magnificent Revival of the
SPORTS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME!
With all the exciting Races and many Realistic Pictures of the olden times.
FETE OF PEKIN; OR, CELESTIAL HOLIDAY!
INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE!
Presenting Leonchi's Tribe of Wild Indians and Mexican Rangers in scenes incident to savage life.
Mlle. D'ATALIE, SATSUMA, and LITTLE ALL RIGHT, and LAZELLE, MILLSON, and Master LAZELLE, in a trio of Acts.
Vision of the Houris—Grand March of the Amazons—Ballet divertisement, &c.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON, the distinguished Aeronaut, will make gratuitous Ascensions in the Air-ship P. T. BARNUM.

Sixty Uniformed Ushers in attendance to seat the audience.

Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; reserved seats extra.

THE FLORALIA

AND LADIES' FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS

of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., from WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, to SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, concluding with an Oriental May-day Festival. Illustrations of Oriental life every evening at 8 o'clock by Greek, Turkish, and Armenian ladies and gentlemen; Russian, Samovar, and Nalifka. Children's Department with Punch and Judy, the Learned Pig, Grab-bag, Fishing-pond, Magic Illusions, &c. Dancing every evening; music by Lander.

PRIZES.

Weber Grand Piano, value	$1,200
Solid Silver Tea Set, value	800
Brewster Phæton, value	600
Stive's Shifting-top Light Wagon, value	450

A magnificent Solid Silver Punch-bowl and Ladle, Gorham manufacture, value $1,000, will be awarded to the New-York City newspaper receiving the largest number of votes.

ANOTHER GREAT SENSATION!

(First appearance in America.)
MADAME BLANCHE
and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF
TEN BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES,
in her refined and fascinating entertainments of
LE STATUE IMAGINAIRE,
and TABLEAUX VIVANTS!
ROBINSON HALL, 16th st., near Broadway,
EVERY EVENING. FOR A SHORT SEASON.

PAPER FESTIVAL

In the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., TUESDAY, April 27, at 8 P. M. Come one, come all. Admittance, a bundle of papers.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SIXTY MILLIONS.

MOVEMENT OF THE HEIRS OF THE WALDRON PROPERTY FOR THE RECOVERY OF A RICH ESTATE—THE LAND MADE BY THE TWEED RING AND SOLD FOR TAXES.

The celebrated suit commenced a few years ago by the heirs of Anneke Jans for the recovery of the property of Trinity Church bids fair to be outdone by a movement now being pushed forward with vigor by the heirs of what is known as the Waldron estate. It appears that in the year 1646 Baron Resolvent Waldron came to this country from Holland with Gov. Stuyvesant. In 1654 Gov. Stuyvesant made a grant of all that portion of Manhattan Island lying between Eighty-second and One Hundred and Ninth streets, and extending from the North to the East River, to Baron Waldron and two others. In consideration of this grant twenty-five families were to be located on the estate, and a ferry established with the mainland within three years. These conditions were complied with, but on the Dutch being driven from possession the settlers were dispersed. In 1666, however, when the Dutch had regained possession, the grant was renewed to the same parties. Little seems to have been done in relation to the estate until 1684, when Gov. Dougan confirmed the grant of Gov. Stuyvesant, adding eighteen persons, making in all twenty-one participants. These settlers located their farms and dwellings on the high ground, and those of them who disposed of their property sold only to high-water mark. The title to the flats and other land along the river front over which the water flowed they did not dispose of, leaving it for the benefit of their heirs.

Twenty years since the meadow lands of Harlem were not considered worth paying taxes for, and the land was looked upon as comparatively worthless. The Tweed Ring, however, recognizing the value of the large tract of property lying under water in that neighborhood, undertook the work of filling it in at the expense of the City. Something like 1,350 acres of valuable land were made in this way, the title to which, it is claimed, belonged of right to the heirs of the Waldron estate. In 1870 the Tammany Ring had a bill passed by the Legislature bringing this land under taxation, and it was subsequently sold in default of the payment of taxes, the greater portion of it, as might be supposed, being purchased by the members of the Ring or their agents. The land so made and sold without title is claimed to be worth $60,000,000, and for its recovery the heirs of Baron Waldron are now taking the requisite steps.

Considerable difficulty, of course, was experienced in discovering the descendants of the original grantees; but by the exertions of a few of those most actively interested in the movement the signatures of some 200 of the heirs, scattered all over the country, have been obtained. The majority of them have signed the necessary papers and contributed the expenses incurred in the movement. While some of the heirs look upon the recovery of this valuable property as exceedingly doubtful, others express entire confidence in the strength of their claim, and are eager that the matter should be speedily tested.

By tracing the history of the Waldron family, it has been ascertained that Baron Waldron, to whom the estate was originally granted, had five sons. One of them, Samuel, had a son, William, whose third wife was Annetje Meyer, a granddaughter of Adolph Meyer, one of the original grantees. One of the children of this marriage was a daughter of Margaret, who married Abraham Lent. Abraham had seven children, viz., John Abraham, David Barkness, Peter Waldron, Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, Cornelia, Ann, and Maria. Peter Waldron was the father of ex-Senator Lent, of this City. David Barkness settled in Poughkeepsie, Elizabeth married a gentleman named Ackerman, of Dutchess County; Cornelia married Abraham Shear. Ann was the grandmother of Judge Tappan, and Maria married Cornelius Earle, the mother of Deputy Controller Earle. It will thus be seen that Abraham Lent, grandfather of ex-Senator Lent, was the great grandson of Anna Katrina, daughter of Adolph Meyer, and Margaret Waldron, his wife, was the great granddaughter of Baron Waldron, as well as of Adolph Meyer.

Ex-Senator Lent, who, with the Earle family and that of Judge Tappan, are directly interested in the recovery of the Waldron estate, has gone to California to procure the signatures of the members of the family residing in that State to the necessary documents. It is stated that as soon as the consent of those of the heirs who are willing to assist in attempting the recovery of the estate has been obtained, steps will immediately be taken to test the right of the present possessors of the property, a sum of $25,000 having already been appropriated for that purpose.

REFORM OF THE LAW OF NATIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE—PROPOSED MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE—A UNIFORM SYSTEM IN THE LAWS RELATING TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Mr. David Dudley Field, President of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, is at present making preparations for the International Conference which will be held on the 1st of September next at the Hague. The American International Code Committee will meet soon to arrange a programme for the conference, and make arrangements for eliciting the views of the principal chambers of commerce, banking establishments, jurists, and mercantile houses in the United States, as to the desirability of adopting a uniform system in the laws, usages, and forms of bills of exchange, as well as in all matters relating to international law, such as arbitration, maritime prizes, extradition of criminals, and kindred questions.

The association was founded in October, 1873, at Brussels, by a number of jurists, who organized themselves into a society for the reform and codification of the law of nations. Since that time branches of the organization have been established in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, Australia, and the United States. Count Frederic Sclopis, of Turin, is honorary President, and among the Vice Presidents are the Right Honorable Montague Bernard, Hereford, England; M. Drouyn De L'Huys, Paris; Sir S. F. Hargrove Sydney, Baron Von Rubeck, Vienna; Baron Von Holtzendorf, Munich; Prof. T. M. C. Besobrazzoff, University of St. Petersburg; Ph. J. Bachiene, Counselor of State, Hague; Don Emilio Castelar, Madrid; Charles Francis Adams, Boston. The council consists of the following: Sheldon Amos, M. A.; Joseph Brown, Q. C.; H. D. Jencken; J. Hinde Palmer, Q. C.; Frederic Passy, Paris; Charles A. Peabody, Judge, United States; Henry Richard, M. P.; Joseph Thompson, LL. D., Berlin; Emory Washburn; Thomas Webster, M. A.; Joshua Williams, Q. C.; Theodore Dwight Woolsey, President of Yale College.

The subject which will mainly occupy the attention at the next conference will be the assimilation of the laws and practice relating to bills of exchange. With this view it is proposed to seek information from the leading commercial bodies in Europe and the United States. Circulars will be issued at an early day to the principal bankers, bill-brokers, and mercantile houses in this City and in other parts of the country, requesting information as to whether the diversity in the laws, customs, and regulations affecting bills of exchange in various countries are such as to cause complications in commercial transactions; also, whether it would be desirable to have one universal form of bill of exchange and one uniform system of laws regulating the rights and liabilities of the parties to a bill of exchange. Information will be requested respecting stamps on foreign bills, indorsements, usance, days of grace, presentation of bills for acceptance, notice of dishonor, noting and protesting, and several other matters. The rights and remedies secured to a holder of foreign bills, the limitation of action, the laws respecting foreign notes and bills will also be inquired into. It is expected that the result of the next conference will have the effect of introducing a uniform system of laws and usages in relation to bills of exchange in Europe and the United States.

A RIDING CLUB RECEPTION.

The second annual reception of the New-York Riding Club took place on Saturday evening at Dieckel's riding academy, Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street. The area was tastefully decorated with banners and illuminated by numerous gas jets. The programme was introduced by the performance of the various figures of quadrille by the members of the club on horseback, followed by company riding and execution of the general manœuvres of cavalry practice. These were succeeded by the exhibition of difficult feats of horsemanship by single riders, and the French equestrian exercise. The programme concluded with leaping on horseback, by the better-trained members of the club. At the close of the entertainment, the members and invited guests repaired to Sieghörtner's restaurant, in Lafayette place, to partake of a social dinner, during the course of which speeches were made by the President, Mr. Uhl, the German Consul, Dr. Schumacher, Judge Friedman, Mr. Bender, Mr. John Foord, and Mr. Howard Carroll. The club at present numbers about twenty members, and was founded about two years ago. The members meet for practice every week during the Winter months, and at the close of each season the club gives a grand exhibition, similar to the one enjoyed by themselves and friends on Saturday.

THE STREET BOYS' SUNDAY MEETINGS.

For many years a number of benevolent gentlemen have conducted religious services for the benefit of homeless boys at the various lodging-houses at which they reside. The meetings commence with the first Sunday in November and close with the last Sunday in April. The closing services at the Rivington Street Lodging-house last night were largely attended by newsboys, boot-blacks, and other homeless lads who frequent the east side of the City. Mr. Howard Potter conducted the exercises, and gave an able and lucid exposition of the first part of the eleventh chapter of Luke, and in taking farewell of the boys said that nothing had afforded him greater pleasure than his Sunday evening talks with these poor homeless boys. He bore testimony to the ladies and gentlemen present that the large hall had been full every evening, and that the order and attention of the boys had been uniformly excellent. Mr. Manning Merrill made the closing address, and urged the boys to carry with them the good advice they had received during the Winter. The meetings at this lodging-house have had an average attendance of over 100 boys. Seventy have regularly attended night-school during the Winter; fifty-six are depositors in the savings bank of the institution, and sixty six boys have been sent to homes in the West during the present year.

THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY—A CHARITY THAT ENABLED THREE THOUSAND WOMEN TO OBTAIN SITUATIONS—FESTIVAL TO BE HELD AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.

From the report of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, recently issued, the following facts regarding the resources and general management of the free training schools connected with that society are taken. The charity was founded by a number of ladies whose position in society justified them in the attempt to provide a remedy for the incompetency generally prevailing among girls and women of all ages, who, being compelled to rely upon their own resources for a livelihood, were forced either to suffer poverty from their inability to command living wages, or to appeal to charity for support, and thus become burdens on the community at large. In order to meet this emergency, these ladies resolved to open an institution for instruction, where those incompetent to earn their own living could be practically taught some paying occupation, and where they would be supplied with necessary work. In order that every one who needed this kind of assistance should be eligible to obtain it, all barriers of nationality and sectarianism were cast aside—the sole conditions of reception being good character, decent womanly conduct, and faithful application to work. Free training schools were first opened at the residence of one of the officers of the society, and a room was fitted with machines, lent by the Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs, and Secor Sewing-machine Companies, and a competent teacher placed in charge, the instruction and the materials used being free to the pupils. Work was obtained from the leading manufacturing houses, and, when returned, the money earned was divided among the inmates of the school according to their proficiency and usefulness, thus enabling them, to some extent at least, to support themselves. At the time of the opening of the sewing-room, classes in phonography, book-keeping, proof-reading, and writing, under the tuition of ladies of the society, were also formed, and have been successfully continued to the present date. The growing demands upon the institution soon necessitated the acquisition of more commodious quarters, and the society accepted the generous offer tendered by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company of the exclusive use of the large rooms formerly occupied by the Avery Art Gallery, at No. 625 Broadway, together with the use of some sixty sewing-machines. During the Summer, at its new quarters, the society had an average daily attendance of about fifty, which number was largely increased, as the Fall advanced, by the admission of a number of women whom the financial crisis had deprived of work. As the Winter deepened, the fact of the impossibility of providing work for so large a number of suffering and unemployed women at wages in any way adequate for their support became more apparent, and the society saw that the only possible remedy for the evil lay in the possibility of instructing the larger and stronger girls in the various duties of domestic labor, this judgment being justified by the fact that faithful domestic service generally, if not always, meets with a competent reward. In order to obtain room and facilities for thoroughly training girls in this new and important branch, the society in February of last year rented the furnished house No. 47 East Tenth street and opened the various departments of laundry, kitchen, and dining-room, which were immediately filled with willing learners of sufficient intelligence to comprehend the fundamental principles of domestic economy. Soon after, the managers organized a series of lectures on the science of domestic economy, beginning with directions for the choice and purchase of different articles of food, followed by instruction in their suitable and economical combination, as well as preparation in the most wholesome and acceptable manner. The dining-room in the basement was made to serve the double purpose of giving the waitresses practical training in their calling, and of affording school-girls, and many ladies, well-served meals at a moderate cost. As soon as the new departments began to get into working order, the managers, on every Thursday evening, opened the office and reading-room to the inmates for declamations, readings, brief lectures on hygiene, morals, and other kindred subjects, the public, especially respectable girls and women, being cordially invited to attend. This feature has since done much to promote public interest in the work of the institution. During 1874 the number of inmates trained in various pursuits, and furnished with situations when proficient enough in their respective vocations, amounted to nearly three thousand, and the society received gratuitous contributions of about two hundred volumes for the library, in addition to copies of the principal periodicals and newspapers from the several publishers. The officers of the institution now consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Financial Agent, and Secretary, together with a House, Finance, Library, and Advisory Committee, the latter including the following prominent gentlemen: Hon. S. G. Courtney, Dr. Alexander B. Mott, Henry Young, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Charles Watrous, J. W. Schermerhorn, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. S. W. Baldwin, Giles Blague, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Hon. Henry J. Scudder, and John B. Norris. The managers intend to give a grand festival for the benefit of these schools at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, to begin next Wednesday, and to continue until Saturday evening, May 1. Meanwhile, all desiring to assist the charity may do so by sending contributions to the Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Haines, No. 47 East Tenth street, or by furnishing work to the numerous seamstresses connected with it.

DISEASED CATTLE FROM NEW-JERSEY.

The Farmers' Clubs in Union, Mercer, and Essex, and some of the other counties in the State of New-Jersey, have had their attention called to the unusual prevalence among the cattle in localities of a disease which has so far baffled all veterinary skill. It is known as pleuro pneumonia. It is accompanied by a running at the nostrils, a refusal of food, a gradual wasting away, and in nine cases out of ten results in death. Cattle doctors have tried all the usual specifics for the disease, but have found them powerless to cure. Innoculation has been resorted to, but without effect. The meat of such cattle has been pronounced, as it might, indeed, reasonably be presumed, to be unfit for the market. Mortification follows almost immediately after death, and the stench emitted by the body of the dead animal is extremely offensive. In view of its prevalence, a law has been passed the intent of which was to inflict a heavy penalty upon any and all parties instrumental in getting to the market such cattle as may have been seized with the malady, but the law has been discovered to be so defective that it is practically useless. In fact, those who have given the matter their attention say that the law practically operates as a premium to the concealment of the disease. Several of the farmers' clubs have nevertheless directed their officers to bring to the notice of the proper authorities, the cases of all persons who may be found engaged in the sale of diseased cattle. A number of farmers and butchers are reported to have sold and bought cattle so infected. The farmers have in some cases concealed the fact that the disease exists from the butchers, who have innocently enough put it upon their stands for sale. On the other hand cases are reported in which the butcher is the guilty party. They go to the farmer and representing that they want the deceased carcass for the fat and tallow, dress them and dispose of them to the public. Vigorous measures have been resorted to to bring these cases to light, and to punish the guilty parties.

THE CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.

Father Kearney, who is to act as master of the ceremonies to-morrow at the conferring of the *berretta* on Cardinal McCloskey, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, says that the programme published in THE TIMES of yesterday will be substantially adhered to. There will be no printed or written programme of ceremonies, it being understood that all the leading features will be in consonance with the prescriptive forms, there being slight variations in minor details. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, remains at the pastoral residence, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. The celebrated the 7 o'clock mass yesterday morning, and during the day received visits from a large number of friends. The Papal envoys are at the Cardinal's residence on Madison avenue. Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, and the Archbishops of Toronto and Cincinnati are expected to arrive in the City to-day, and these, with Archbishop Bayley, are the only Archbishops likely to be present. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, will not participate. The demand for tickets of admission to the cathedral has been so great as to impose a thankless task upon the Vicar General and the Master of the Ceremonies, great numbers of applicants who thought that they had good claims to admission having to be refused on account of the inadequacy of accommodation in the cathedral. Even the press will be restricted as to accommodation, only two tickets being issued to each of the principal papers in this city. To-day, workmen will be busily employed in perfecting the arrangements and decorations of the interior of the Cathedral. The first prominent official act of the new Cardinal will be the conferring of the pallium upon Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop-elect of Boston. This ceremony will take place in Boston next Sunday, and, on the following day, it is expected that Cardinal McCloskey will share in the dedication of the new cathedral in that city.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Smith, the driver of Engine No. 34, was thrown from the engine in Thirty-second street, near Seventh avenue, yesterday, and severely injured.

John Cannaty, aged thirteen, of No. 571 First avenue, while playing with a pistol yesterday, shot himself through the left hand.

The Lady Metropolitans give their annual surprise party to-night at Pythagoris Hall, Canal street, near Bowery.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, which left Liverpool on April 15 and Queenstown on April 16, reached this port yesterday, with news later by three days. Her mails will be distributed to-day.

The Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will have a reception at Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth street, corner of Third avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Gen. Samuel P. Spear is now lying dangerously ill at St. Luke's Hospital, from wounds and exposure received during a service of thirty-six years in the United States Army.

During an altercation in Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, yesterday, John Mullony stabbed Thomas Many in the head with a pocket-knife, causing a severe wound. Mullony escaped.

Mrs. F. B. Conway, the well-known actress and manager, who has been lying severely ill at her residence during the last few weeks, of gastric fever and enlargement of the liver, was in a very critical condition on Saturday, but last night had improved considerably.

Last evening, while Jeremiah Bronstauf, a colored man, of No. 15 Sullivan street, was in the liquor store at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, he was attacked by John Weitzel, who robbed him of $4. During the struggle for the money Bromstauf was stabbed in the breast by Weitzel and severely wounded. Weitzel was locked up.

The Association of the Alumni of Union College in the City of New-York will meet for a social reunion at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. There has been no meeting of this association in four years and special interest has been taken in the preparation for this one, at which many prominent Alumni of the college will be present.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be commemorated by an entertainment and ball at Irving Hall this evening, under the auspices of Warren Lodge No. 84, Mechanics' Lodge No. 113, Amaranthis Lodge No. 126, and Hermitage Lodge No. 165. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock, members to appear in regalia.

Richard Davidge, colored, was committed in $1,500 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stabbing John Houck, of No. 125 West Twenty-fifth street, in the right eye. Mr. Houck was passing through Twenty-fifth street, on Saturday night, when he was jostled against by Davidge. An altercation ensued, which resulted in the stabbing of Houck. His assailant was arrested by Officer Madigan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Leon Vuillet, a Frenchman, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Archibald, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for being drunk. On searching him a revolver having brass knuckles for a butt, and a short, sharp dagger attached to it, was found in his possession. He said he carried the weapon for self-protection. Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, committed Vuillet, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

At about 5 o'clock last evening, a quarrel occurred in the liquor saloon of William Kennedy, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, between John Broderick, of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Second avenue, and Daniel Mahoney, of No. 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and during the fight which ensued Mahoney was shot in the abdomen by Broderick and fatally wounded. Mahoney was taken to his house, where he was attended by Dr. Maber. Broderick escaped and is still at large. It is claimed by the friends of Broderick that the shooting was accidental.

Mr. Tyler Curtis, at one time a prominent citizen of San Francisco, Cal., and an early settler there, died at Barnum's Hotel, in this City, on Friday morning. He was the husband of Annie Josephine Curtis, who died a few weeks since from the effects of malpractice. Mr. Curtis had previously been married to a woman of considerable means, by whom he had three children, two of whom were living in this City, and his business here was to look after them, and to secure what personal property his wife had left. He had occupied several positions of trust in San Francisco and was at one time supposed to be a millionaire, but unsuccessful speculations ruined him in fortune, and he is said to have died penniless. His remains will be sent to San Francisco for interment.

BROOKLYN.

George Smith, of No. 631 Pacific street, was arrested last evening on a charge of having embezzled $600 from his employer, Carl Sandford, a provision dealer on Clermont, near Fulton avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

The blind trotter Stirrup, belonging to Jones & Hulse, of Smithtown, has been sold for $1,800, to go to New-Jersey.

The new Directors of the Long Island Railroad propose to construct a branch from Brentwood to Islip, running to the water of the Great South Bay, where boats for Fire Island will connect.

Dr. D. B. Whitney, Health Officer of Glen Cove, has published a certificate to the effect that all small-pox cases known to exist in the village have been removed and placed under such quarantine regulations remote from the village as will secure the inhabitants and visitors against contagion.

The installation of Rev. Franklin Noble as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, will take place on Thursday. Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn, will preach the sermon; the Moderator of the Presbytery, Rev. William Thomas, of Islip, will preside and put the constitutional questions; Rev. W. W. Knox will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. Lewis W. Lampman, of Jamaica, the one to the Pastor.

STATEN ISLAND.

The gold coin in possession of the Police, taken from the men who found it in the cess-pool at Factoryville, is said to have been returned to the finders, it being determined that the Police had no right to hold it.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Corrigan yesterday dedicated the Chapel of our Lady of Lourdes, in Trenton.

John P. Bonnell, of Elizabeth, is prominently mentioned for Secretary of the New-Jersey Centennial Board.

The Newark Police yesterday afternoon made descent upon a disorderly house on Camfield street. They arrested James Brady, the proprietor, and his wife, and seven or eight men.

A caucus was held Saturday evening for officers of the Common Council of Hoboken. Thomas Miller, (Republican,) of the Third Ward, was nominated for Chairman of the Board, and Assistant City Clerk Ducker was renominated.

The Presbytery of Morris and Orange on Saturday adopted resolutions disapproving of the action of Rev. George S. Bishop, (who recently resigned from the Brick Church in Orange,) in establishing a new church under another ecclesiastical body in Orange.

The Jersey City Police last evening arrested Joseph Doyle for drunkenness. Soon after the arrest Mrs. Philip Sheridan complained that Doyle had struck her husband in the head with a brick, and that he was in a precarious state in consequence of the assault. Doyle is held to await the result of the injuries. Sheridan was attended by Dr. Hadden, and fears are entertained of fatal results.

[Advertisement.]

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Is often caused by Piles. Constant application of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will completely cure the disease. A sure cure for skin diseases also.

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Buy your Spring HAT at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for in its production The Hatter has excelled all his previous efforts. Wholesale dealers should make their selections at No. 212 Broadway.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 24.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; stock withdrawn anticipating higher rates; anticipated deficiency in the Sugar crop; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 16@16¾ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 21@24½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 11¾@12 reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 12½@13¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 13½@14 reals; Grocery Grades, 16¾@17¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 357,000 bxs. and 62,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 48,500 bxs. and 11,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 21,500 bxs. and 9,700 hhds., including 8,300 bxs. and 6,500 hhds. to the United States. Molasses firm; Clayed and Muscovado, 6¾@7 reals ⅌ keg. Bacon, $42@$44 ⅌ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $60 ⅌ quintal; Goshen, $85. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $47@$49 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $43@$43 25; in tins, $46 50@$47 50 ⅌ quintal. Potatoes, $12 ⅌ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $14@$15 ⅌ arroba; White, $19@$23. Honey, 5@5¼ reals ⅌ gallon. Coal-oil, in tins, 7¼@7½ reals ⅌ gallon. Lumber—White Pine, $74@$77 ⅌ M; Pitch Pine, $55@$58. Shooks flat; box, 8@8¼ reals. Hoops—Long shaved, $85@90 ⅌ M. Freights unchanged, and in fair demand. Tobacco quiet and weak. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, Gold, 120@121 premium; short sight, Gold, 124@125 premium; on London, 149@151 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Miss Potter Easton, Miss Sarah Cooper, Mr. Armitage, Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. A. Miller and infant, William Jacques, Mrs. Jacques, Mrs. Medina, Mrs. Burton, W. G. Robinson, Jonas D. Samson, Mrs. Samson, Miss Marie L. Samson, Miss Millie Samson, Miss Fannie Foster, W. K. Mollison, A. J. Kerr, Master McMichael, William Hastings, J. Sinson, Owen E. Hughes, Mr. Dickinson, G. M. Sprout, Mr. Chalder, S. W. McLoon, A. Fowler, C. L. Curtis, Miss Kathleen Kavanagh, Sister Ignatius, Rev. Roger Power, Frank Cassin, jr., Mr. Lowe, C. H. Dana, N. D. Mellis, M. D., Mr. Myles, Thomas Lally, T. J. Harris, Thomas Grundy, J. K. Beveridge, J. B. Crosby, W. B. Brooks, J. Paul, Miss M. Harris, Mr. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, child, infant, and servant; A. H. Turner, John Arkcoll, Hon. Charles Clayton, Michael Gaffney, Emile Millet, G. S. Millett, Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, Robert Old, Miss Donnelly and maid, Robert R. Symon, Mrs. Robert R. Symon, two infants and nurse; Mr. Bennett, Mr. Boden, G. D. Clark, Ernest Hague, Mrs. Ashman, Mrs. Hall, H. S. Blundell, C. E. Blundell, C. B. Murgatroyd, Mrs. C. B. Murgatroyd, Miss Murgatroyd, Miss Murgatroyd, J. M. Merrill, Rev. C. McGrath, N. Torrence, Thomas F. Shaw, J. H. McAvity, C. S. Welles, Mr. Farrar, Capt. Selwyn, R. N.; Mr. Smith, E. A. O'Brien, Capt. J. B. Pryce, E. Smeetys, William Smeetys.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—H. B. Hubbard, H. D. Dumont, Col. A. R. Calhoun, W. H. H. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sancier, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Smith, S. G. Whitney, H. Balzer, W. S. Abby, E. C. Wright, Miss M. McConner, Mrs. Goldsmith, two children, and two servants; W. J. Chase, Robt. Saville, A. H. Atwood, Chas. M. De Leon, M. Couly, C. D. Sparing, H. Sturgess, John Harris, Mrs. A. Pasco, Mrs. H. Austin, B. McCullum, Jas. Doughty, Miss Vinnie Kent, Miss Mary Bligh, Mrs. J. Bryan, Miss Armstrong, Jas. Wilson, E. Gray, J. H. Gould, E. G. Wall, E. Tappan, H. F. Hamilton, D. T. Vale, W. W. Warner, O. W. Calkins, E. Prentice, E. O. H. Scudder, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, J. Hunt, Mrs. J. Bradley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:06 | Sun sets....6:51 | Moon rises.12:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:24 | Gov.Island.12:13 | Hell Gate...1:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., April 9, with mdse. and 46 passengers to W. D. Morgan. Had very fine weather to lon. 51 W., afterward heavy westerly gales and high seas to lon. 67; from thence fine weather; April 17, lat. 41 11, lon. 47, passed steam-ship Arragon, hence for Bristol; same time a schooner-rigged steam-ship, showing a blue light and six rockets; 18th, lat. 40 40, lon. 50 30, passed the wreck of an American schr. of about 100 tons burden, painted black, dismasted, water-logged, and abandoned, lying directly in the track of vessels; had been but a short time in that condition; same date, lat. 40 40, lon. 50 45, a Philadelphia steam-ship, bound E.; 23d, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship, showing two white lights and two rockets, do.; 24th, passed steam-ship Republic and steam-ship City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool; and State of Indiana, for Glasgow, and Weser, for Bremen.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London April 11, with mdse. and 108 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. April 20, lat. 41 35, lon. 50, passed a large vessel, apparently a steamer, proceeding eastward under sail; burned night-signals, but received no answer; 4:15 A. M. passed two small pieces of field-ice; same date, 11:35 A. M., lat. 41 51, lon. 51 40, passed the hull of a vessel waterlogged, apparently about 400 or 500 tons.; 23d, lat. 41, lon. 62 12, a bark-rigged steam-ship, supposed a Cunard steam-ship; 24th, 10:30 P. M., a White Star and a National steam-ship.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool April 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 88 cabin and 1,097 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. April 22, lat. 42 10, lon. 50, passed an iceberg; also, at 6 A. M., sighted another to the northward; 23d, lat. 41 50, lon. 58 30, a brig-rigged Belgian steam-ship bound E.; 24th, 310 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed British bark Eliza S. Milligan, bound W.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Buckley, Savannah April 21, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Berks, Pendleton, Boston 36 hours, to Reading Railroad Co.

Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Progreso, Mex., 31 ds., with sugar and hemp to Thebaud Bros. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a succession of violent gales and squalls from N. W., and a very heavy, irregular sea, with much snow and hail, and very cold weather; split nearly every sail on board, of a new suit of No. 1 canvas; passed quantities of wreck stuff, such as spars, planks, lumber, &c.

Schr. Burnett Jones, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. John Kelso, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Baltimore.
Schr. Maria, Ellis, New-London.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.
Schr. E. M. Fox, Fox, Boston.
Schr. Boston, Fuller, Boston.
Schr. Francis French, Thockmorton, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; N. W., clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, April 25.—The Hamburg American steamer Frisia, Capt. Balderhauser, from New-York April 15, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The steamer Idaho, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York April 14, arr. here to-day and sld. for Liverpool.

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UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

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AMERICAN SILKS.
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LAKE GEORGE, CROSBY SIDE HOTEL.
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CLIFTON SPA, FOSTER HOTEL.
RICHFIELD SPA, GRAND UNION HOTEL.
NIAGARA FALLS, INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
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SARATOGA, GRAND UNION HOTEL.
LAKE MAHOPAC, GREGORY HOUSE.
SHARON SPA, CONGRESS HOTEL.
WATKINS GLEN, GLEN MOUNTAIN HOTEL.
WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL.
YONKERS, PEABODY HOUSE.
NEW-LONDON, PEQUOT HOUSE.
BOSTON, PARKER HOUSE.
NORTHAMPTON, ROUND HILL.
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REAL LACE CURTAINS from $5 to $50 per pair.
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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
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